The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2152. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM UTAH.

MORMON LIFE AND MANNERS.

Polygamy—Tyranny of Brigham Young—Federal Officers in the Territory—The Return of the Refugees.

Late News from the Army of Utah.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 17, 1858.

THE SECOND CITY OF THE TERRITORY.

The City of Ogden, for years past known as the second city of Utah Territory in point of population and wealth, lies only forty miles to the north of this place. Several years ago, when a population of ten thousand was first claimed for Great Salt Lake City, Ogden was said to be its equal in that respect; but since that time the former place, according to Mormon authority, has swollen its number to from twenty to thirty-five thousand souls, according to the fancy of the particular relator—while Ogden is also claimed to have increased not a little. I visited the latter city a few days ago for the purpose of seeing for myself what is its real importance, and whether it differs essentially from the other Mormon settlements which I had already examined. The best road thither lies along the lower edge of the mountain range nearly the entire distance, from several points of which may be obtained magnificent views of Great Salt Lake, embracing its entire width and thirty or forty miles of its length. Another road, winding its way on the upper edge of the valley slope, passes through Sessions Settlement, and half a dozen or more additional villages, each numbering from fifty to an hundred dwellings. Sessions Settlement, ten miles north of this, embraces by far the finest agricultural district in the Territory. Here are several hundred acres of land, on which superior crops of wheat and other grains are raised with comparatively little labor. Of course this land is entirely taken up, and has been for many years. The Session farms constitute a perfect oasis in the desert, however, for the proportion of good lands to the barren in plain sight as the traveler stands upon the mountain side, is about as one to twenty-five.

A CONVERSATION WITH A POLYGAMIST.

I spent a night at the residence of PEREGRINE SESSIONS—the founder of the settlement—obtaining an excellent supper at his domicile, and enjoying a delightful night's rest on a stack of straw in his barnyard, with no roof, save the broad canopy of heaven, studded with its millions of starry brilliants. Mr. SESSIONS is a native of Maine, who, although seemingly a very intelligent man, embraced Mormonism in its early days, and has followed its varying fortunes, sharing in its sad experiences from that time to the present. He has three wives, all of whom seem to participate in getting up the "entertainment," which a great sign over the door-cap promises to weary travelers. After spending a few hours here, I could not avoid the conviction that, however much deceived "Brother SESSIONS" may be, he is *honest* in his support of Polygamy, and in taking *his* three wives, has sacrificed his really good looks, as well as his feelings, to stern convictions of duty;—gallantry forbids further disquisition upon that point. He accompanied me out to my extravagan tcouch, and so afforded me a capital opportunity to probe him in reference to the "peculiar institution" of Utah. I pressed him to give me an intelligible idea of the foundation of Polygamy, inquiring *how* he and his brethren and sisters make it a matter of "religion," and *why* it was deemed a duty. In response, he favored me with a highly interesting and somewhat poetical discourse, the pith and marrow of which I reduce to plain prose, thus—without the least exaggeration or coloring: He said that we were all children of God, in the natural sense. God had a wife, who was our mother, although the Bible said very little about her. God himself was the father of us all, and peopled this world with his own progeny. The spirit of every child born to-day was born of God and his wife long ago; and we of the present day are fathers and mothers only to the *bodies* of our children—the "tabernacles of clay" into which God puts the souls or spirits born of himself as aforesaid. God is only a perfected man; and when we die and go to the spirit-world, we too, in time, shall be Gods, and have new worlds to people with our offspring, to be born in that future state of existence, just as the Creator of Earth has peopled it with his. This being so, it becomes important that a man should get as many wives as possible on earth, so that when he gets into eternity and has a world to people, he may be in condition to do so quickly—for whatsoever is "sealed" to man upon earth shall be sealed to him in eternity; and "as one star differeth from another in glory, so shall it be in the resurrection." This, according to Mormon interpretation, simply means that whatever wives are sealed to a man on earth will be his wives in Heaven, and that the glory of *his* "star" or "world" in that sphere will depend solely upon his facilities for raising children to occupy, populate and develop it. "*That* is our religion," said Mr. SESSIONS to me in conclusion; "do you get the idee?" "Certainly," I replied, "I think I do. Your faith and supposed obligations of duty in the matter of Polygamy grow out of the *ambition* to excel each other in glory in the world to come—just as you are ambitious here to have the largest farms and most numerous herds and flocks. Your *Religion*, in short, is Ambition." To all of which Brother SESSIONS accorded a some what hesitating and doubtful assent, evidently a little suspicious that, after all, he had failed to convince me of the propriety and necessity of adding half a dozen wives to my household, as a means of cultivating the Christian graces.

Every other man than Mr. SESSIONS, whom I have approached upon the subject of Polygamy, has dashed off in a tangent, *defending* the institution by citing the example of the Patriarchs, and evading the *reason* of the faith which he professes. I believe that Mr. S. has given us the strongest—indeed the only doctrinal exposition upon the subject. Is it to be wondered that among the deluded victims of Mormonism, there are so very few men or women of marked intelligence who remain true to the faith, when forced to examine its foundations?

Polygamy is not confined to Mormons alone in Utah Territory. There is no law against it, and the doctrine of the Church and people is, that any man who can find the women, and any one to perform the ceremony of marriage, may have a dozen, whether he be Saint or Gentile. But there's the rub, for the Church takes care that no Gentile shall be married by its priests at all,—and, of course, the Gentile Federal authorities will not marry any one who is already known to have one living wife. One cannot forbear the suggestion here, how much more fortunate the Gentile is, (according to Mormon doctrine,) who loses three or four successive wives by death, and so gets a fifth, to enjoy them all in Heaven,—than is his brother, whose *one* wife is inconsiderate enough to live so long as to cut short his measure of happiness in the world to come. In conclusion upon this topic, I have one general remark to make,—to to wit: That the system of Polygamy is notoriously destructive of everything like affection and tenderness between man and wife. In no single instance have I been able to discover the least trace of any such sentiment between the husband of several wives and the latter. Between all of them, so far as I have had opportunity to observe, there is a coldness and restraint heart-chilling to the man accustomed to the endearments, the respectful consideration and the genial, confiding tone of voice, so much appreciated and so marked at the family fireside, under more natural and more favorable auspices.

THE MORMONS IN OGDEN.

Our party arrived at Ogden City the next evening, where we put up at the residence of Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST, formerly of Livingston County, New-York. Mr. WEST is apparently about thirty five years of age, has five wives, and is a prominent and highly influential man in the Church. His residence is a range of one-story log houses, containing five rooms in a row fronting to the street, with a lean-to addition on the rear containing chambers. His household affairs were evidently conducted with order and neatness, and his family, as a whole, was the most comfortable in appearance, as well as most refined in manners, of any that I have seen here in which polygamy is practiced. The Bishop himself has the *appearance* of an honest and upright man, bu the depressing gloom of religious fanaticism rests heavily on his brow, giving him the appearance of one who is ill at ease, as though forced by circumstances to lend himself to arts which his better judgment repels. This place, like most of the Mormon settlements, is surrounded by a mud wall, constructed of the earth taken from a moat dug just outside of it. The town is very dull, only a small portion of its inhabitants having returned yet from their refuge-sojourn at Provo and other southern settlements. There is not a single merchant's store in town, nor are there many workshops in operation. Some of the dwellings are quite neat and tasteful in construction, but far the largest proportion are little more than hovels—places in which the people stay because they can get no better. So far from the place having a population of 30,000, years ago, a liberal estimate, based upon the number of its dwellings, would scarcely give it 3,000 inhabitants to-day, when all filled. The mass of the people here are evidently very poor. This is true of the whole Territory, and especially of the smaller settlements, of which there are several between here and Ogden. Their dwellings are comfortless, and so far from inviting or favoring the commonest decency in living, actually forbid it, by rendering it impossible. Squalid poverty stares at us from every door and window. Not one woman in ten has a pair of shoes to her feet, their garments are of the coarsest material, and their children ragged, half naked, shockingly dirty, and rude as young Indians. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are comparatively few outside of Salt Lake City—although even here the foregoing description will apply to two-thirds the population.

SCENES OF DESTITUTION.

The refugees returning from the southern settlements continue to line the road with their trains of wagons, herds and flocks. Some of these trains present scenes by no means pleasant to the eye. Here we see a young girl of eighteen, with bare feet and a half-clad form, driving a yoke of oxen, and there, a tender little girl of scarcely 8 years of age, whipping up two or three obstreperous pigs, dragging her little feet wearily and painfully over the sharp gravel road. The wagons are usually piled up with the coarsest and commonest furniture, with a chicken-coop and its cackling occupants strapped upon the rear. Sometimes the pig occupies this post, and the chickens are packed inside the vehicle with the children. But everywhere, poverty—poverty—squalid poverty, meets us, turn as we will. Spend half an hour in a merchant's store, and we see old women and young girls in plentiful numbers, approaching, with a few new potatoes, a dozen eggs, a handfull of onions, a pound or two of butter, which they—half hopingly and half doubtingly—offer in barter for some trifle of goods—a yard of cotton or calico, or a little thread—casting their eyes wistfully, the while, over the well-filled shelves of goods of which they are so much in need. The People have been warned not to trade with the Gentiles, but the cases are so numerous in which the law of necessity is stronger than the law of the Church, that the merchants are driving a brisk trade, sending their barter supplies of provision to the camp, where they find ready sale.

TYRANNY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

I informed you a week ago that the Townsend House, opened as a hotel by its owner, had been suddenly closed by BRIGHAM'S order. Since then HEBER C. KIMBALL has purchased the establishment and put an agent into it, under whose management it is in full blast. TOWNSEND, who owned the property and several adjoining buildings, but had been foolenough to "consecrate" it to the church, has been ordered away from the city for his temerity in opening it and taking Gentiles to board without BRIGHAM'S consent! You are already aware, I suppose, that when a Mormon "consecrates" his property, he makes a regular deed of it to BRIGHAM as (to use the accustomed phrase here,) "Trustee in trust for the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Thus he absolutely signs away all control over the property he has acquired, and becomes a beggar them oment he dares resist the despotic will of his priestly superior! Do you understand that these are solemn facts, incident to life in a Territory of the United States under the American Constitution, and in this nineteenth century?

MR. NIXON, who had the impudence to rent his warehouse to Messrs. GILBERT & GERRISH, after BRIGHAM had told them distinctly that they should obtain none with his consent, has been ordered off upon a mission, as a penance for his crime. Mr. MORELL, who had been requested to vacate the rooms rented by him in the Townsend House for Post-Office purposes, assured the brethren that if they compelled him to move again he would go to the camp of the army, forty-five miles distant, for that he would not be badgered about any longer. The Saints saw that, if they insisted, there was a fair prospect of being more incommoded themselves than the Gentiles would be, and so they have concluded to let him alone.

The Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army has issued proposals for bids for furnishing hay and lumber for public purposes, and it has been a subject of prayerful consideration with the church whether or no they shall allow their people to put in any bids. Their numerous army of spies soon reported that it would be the policy of the Government officials, in awarding the contracts, to discriminate as far as they could consistently, in favor of the poorer people, the small bidders, and against the Church leaders. It was easy to magnify this and declare it to be the fixed purpose of the United States Army here to get up dissensions among the people, and so destroy their unity, by a judicious distribution of federal gold. The leaders have started that story, are attempting to poison the minds of their followers with it, and to arouse their prejudices that they may more easily carry out the policy which they intimate that they have decided upon—to wit: That of refusing to put in any bids, whatever, with a view of frustrating the efforts of the Army to procure its necessary supplies. There is a continually spreading feeling of discontent among the masses of the people, however, and we have reason to hope that the supplies of forage needed will be offered in small lots. But the cañons in which the timber grows, though legally the property of the United States, are covered by the Squatter claims of BRIGHAM and other leaders in Israel,—and it looks now as though the necessary material for covering in the buildings indispensable for storage purposes, and to make the army safe and comfortable during the Winter can only be had by the strong hand. When it is remembered that the *title* to the timber is still in the United States, no one can doubt the justice of this policy, if the "Squatters" insist upon playing dog in the manger. Surely, in such a case, the law of necessity may and ought to be applied without hesitation.

One more case exemplifying the spirit in which this "Constitution-loving" community of "good citizens" are indulging, will suffice. Mr. CHARLES MOGO, who incurred BRIGHAM'S hostility while in the public service here a year or more ago, was driven out. He returned hither with his family when the army entered, to find his dwelling-house stripped of its furniture and all else that he left in it. Having a stock of goods on hand, brought in with him, he sent them to some of the Southern settlements for sale. The Church officers immediately forbade the people from making any purchases of his agent upon pain of excommunication—a sentence which was executed against the latter, who succeeded in secretly bartering away all his stock with little difficulty.

THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

It will be remembered that during the Spring and Summer of last year the Mormons made strenuous efforts to discredit the reports of the returning United States officials, by circulating through the Press calumnious reports concerning their private and official conduct in the Territory. Prominent among these was an affidavit by a man who had been employed in the Surveyor's Office, making the most serious charges against DAVID H. BURR, Esq., late Surveyor-General of Utah—charges which the TIMES then stamped as unblushing falsehoods, which could deceive no one who knew Mr. BURR personally. To-day your position stands thoroughly vindicated by a counter affidavit recently made by the same party, CHARLES W. MOELLER, in which he repudiates his former declaration, stating it was utterly and basely false; that it was extorted from him by fear of personal danger in case he should not sign it; that he was unduly under the influence of liquor at the time he set his name to it; that alterations were made in the original draft of it by one or more of the following-named persons who were present when he signed it: BRIGHAM YOUNG, ALBERT CARRINGTON, HIRAM CLAWSON, WILLIAM H. HOOPER, JAMES W. CUMMINGS, and his clerks; that such alterations were made without his consent; that he never knew of any act or word of General DAVID H. BURR which was not entirely upright and honorable; that he was guilty of ingratitude as well as of untruth in swearing to any such affidavit as that already noted; and that he believes that the motive of the Mormons who induced him by fear of personal danger to subscribe and swear to that affidavit, was groundless, unjust and vile personal malice against General DAVID H. BURR. Lest it should be suspected that Mr. MOELLER made his recantation under restraint, let me say that I know him to be entirely unrestrained in his movements, and to have been in familiar friendly intercourse with the parties who witnessed the act of recantation subsequent thereto. Since making it, however, he has gone to the camp of the Army to seek protection against the personal consequences which, he fears, will be visited upon him for his apostacy from the church, and his exposure of its rascality in the case of Mr. BURR. "I need not suggest that this affair adds still another to the abundant evidences of the terrorism which reigns here as the very essence of the Mormon system of Government.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

There has been not a little jugglery going on between Governor CUMMING and the Church leaders with reference to the Territorial Library. I have heretofore narrated the evidences upon which the Federal authorities based their statements that the Library had been destroyed, in connection with the Governor's unqualified declaration that the story of its destruction was, to his knowledge, absolutely false and without foundation. Recent events tend to strengthen the suspicion that the Governor was deceived, and that he has been led into sending to Washington a certificate of the integrity of the Library which cannot be sustained by the facts. When I first arrived here, I asked permission of the Governor to look at a book of reference, and was peremptorily informed that the Library was closed for the present. And closed it has remained until a day or two since, when Judge ECKLES' request for admission to the Library met a similar response. The Judge insisted upon his legal right to refer to whatever books the Library contained, and succeeded in obtaining entrance. Ten minutes' glance *established the fact that at least part of the Law Library is missing, for of eight books, most commonly in use, called for by Judge Eckles, only one could be found!* The presumption is that the Mormons have been attempting to keep the establishment closed until they could replace the books destroyed, and so seem to fasten a falsehood, in relation to a very important point, upon the late Federal officials. Charity prompts the hope that Governor CUMMING has not knowingly connived at this dirty scheme. The fact that many volumes are missing to-day, I have from the lips of Judge ECKLES himself, who is too independent a man to equivocate when asked a plain and proper question. The facts fully sustain the assertion that that part of the Public Library *was* destroyed at the time charged, and as the whole of it was invisible to Gentile eyes at the time, it was natural to suppose the destruction complete.

THE ARMY.

The army is still at "Camp Floyd," in Cedar Valley, but will probably move soon from its eastern extremity, twelve or fourteen miles further west. A line of daily stage coaches, between this city and the camp has been established and is liberally patronized. The Volunteer Battalion is to start on Monday next on the march for Fort Leavenworth, where it will be disbanded. Those members of the corps who prefer to be discharged here, and be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, are to be provided for in that way, and those who desire to go to California are to be discharged at camp with two months' rations.

We have news here of a fatal affray at Camp, a few days ago, between two teamsters, named SIMPSON and WALKER, in which the latter killed the former, almost instantly, by a severe blow in the neck with a Bowie knife. SIMPSON is stated to have been a noted Texan bully. He had attacked WALKER, who is alleged to have acted in self-defence. But your Army Correspondent, doubtless, will give you the particulars with more accuracy than I can at this distance. Desertions from the Army have been frequent of late, under circumstances leading to the conviction that the Mormons are inciting it.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Notwithstanding the people in this city have quite settled down in their homes again, we had no public service last Sabbath, and it is said there is to be no public assemblage of the people again until Winter. The Church leaders, however, are almost constantly in council. BRIGHAM remains constantly confined to his house, and has not been seen out of doors since his arrival in the city. All the gates in the walls which surround his block are locked and barred, except the one directly in front of his own private office, at which a guard of five men is stationed continually, and no one is admitted, even within the outer gate, until his name has been sent in, and BRIGHAM has consented to see him.

For one I am heartily sick and tired of intercourse with his strangely anomalous people, where no man considers it beneath his dignity to play the spy, and scarce any one dares maintain a shade of manly independence. Having made liberal arrangements for the continuance of your Utah correspondence, I leave for San Francisco within a day or two from which point I hope to date my next communication.

S.

Late News from the Army.

THE CAMP AT CEDAR VALLEY—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, CEDAR VALLEY, U. T., July 16, 1858.

Since the departure of your special correspondent "S.," who has made many friends for himself and your valuable paper during his stay among us, I can scarcely be wrong in supposing that you will be pleased to hear occasionally of the operations of the little Army which has now for a year or more been the subject of so much anxious interest in the States.

It would be almost absurd to think of giving you much news from a camp where the daily duties are the routine of military life, and one which is located much as an eagle's nest upon the summit of lofty mountains, with no nearer village than a small ranch of a few houses inhabited by a set of polygamous Saints, happy in their enjoyment of the luxury of the plurality system, and until now in their isolation from contact with the obnoxious Gentile. Yet it is oftentimes an interesting fact to friends to know that there is nothing new, and a consolation to feel that those who are dear to them are safe, and at least as comfortable as when last heard from.

Since passing the fortifications of the Cañons, the impression has become general in camp, that Brother BRIGHAM never intended to fight. Those misguided and deluded creatures, who are so much under the control of the three senior prophets, seers and revelators, no doubt were sincere in their hostile intentions, and perhaps anticipated the satisfaction of "wiping out" the Army of Utah as it passed through the mountain gorges, or else it would be difficult to conceive their willingness to endure the privations which they must have suffered in their hovels and arbors during the Winter. The amount of useless labor which they performed in erecting their defences, in the dead of Winter, is almost incredible. I call it useless, as there were two methods by which it could have been rendered unavailable: One by taking another more open route into the valley, and the second by turning and gaining the rear of all the positions which they had selected, and making them more formidable to them than to us.

Our camp at the City, or opposite to it, on this side of the Jordan, was in a large inclosure claimed by that grasping institution called the Church. The wind was incessant and violent, and the light, sandy soil, cut up in all directions by the hoofs of six thousand animals, was so easily set in motion that the dust was insufferable. Then, too, the country in the immediate vicinity of the City afforded no grazing ground for the herds. For the above reasons it was determined to move to a camp with a firmer soil, and affording a range for the animals, without the necessity of sending them more than two or three miles from the main guards.

There is another reason, perhaps, which influenced Gen. JOHNSTON in deciding to make his stay in such close proximity to the City short, and that is that a nonintercourse rule was established on both sides: by BRIGHAM, that his people might not have the opportunity of associating with the Gentiles, and learning some of their notions upon personal rights,—and by Gen. JOHNSTON, that the troops might not molest in any way the untenanted houses and uncared-for gardens, and thereby confirm the opinion which BRIGHAM had endeavored to impress upon the minds of his followers that the military force was only an "armed mob."

The Saints refused positively to sell any vegetables, or "garden sass," as they term it, to the troops, and it would have been taxing human nature too severely almost to require them to abstain from helping themselves much longer under the circumstances.

The good discipline of the Army was forcibly shown when we remember that the troops had been without fresh vegetables for more than a year, and that neglected gardens were within their sight, teeming with abundance, and separated from them only by the placid Jordan.

We commenced our march toward this point on the morning of the 30th ult., and passing over a desolate arid plain, ascended a gentle slope toward the mountains, about twenty miles from the city, and encamped upon a rapid little stream called West Creek. Finding here excellent grazing for the animals, and much less dust than in the camp which we had left, it was decided to pass a few days, as well as have the usual muster on the last day of the month. General JOHNSTON, in the meantime, accompanied by a board of experienced officers, had gone on a tour of observation to Rush, Tuille and Cedar Valleys, in order to select a location for a permanent camp, with a view to the necessary wood, water and grass, and proximity to the settlements. We remained a day or two after his return, and then set out for Cedar Valley, as possessing more advantages combined than any of the positions examined. The camp on West Creek, like the one opposite the city, soon became intolerably dusty, and the high winds to which we were exposed aggravated the nuisance; the water was scant also, and we below were either forced to drink a mixture of mud and water, of the consistence of molasses, or send some two miles into the mountains for a clear specimen of the protoxide. Whether our departure may not have been hastened a little by the downfall of the General's tent, and the consequent good dusting which he received, I cannot say with certainty, but it was rumored immediately after the accident alluded to, that a move would be made the next day. As the majority were eager to leave, we might remark that that wind blew somebody good, even if it did bring down the General's ranch and envelop him in dust.

While at this camp we were visited by a few of the Saints,—some with notions and produce for sale, some thirsting after information to convey to BRIGHAM, and others, I should judge from appearances, after scenes very dry for spiritual consolation; not that, however, derived from a ducking in the efficacious waters of the Jordan, but imported in substantial iron-bound casks, containing each thirty-one gallons, by Mr. PERRY, the Sutler, in a train recently arrived from the Banks of the Missouri. The Saints usually take kindly to the imported whisky.

This camp may also deserve a peculiar notice from its proximity to the dwellings of two of the *hard-working* members of the Church, one a man named SNYDER, and the other the notorious and infamous BILL HICKMAN.

On our next day's march, we forded the Jordan twice, passed the point that HEBER said would be a bone-yard if we advanced that far toward Provo, and encamped in a grassy bottom on the left bank, some two miles from Utah Lake, and three or four from the village of Lehi.

We remained in this camp two days, as we uninitiated in the mysteries of reasons at Head-quarters imagined, for the purpose of allowing the men to bathe and wash their clothing. No one could scarcely charge the General with entertaining the belief that this bathing in the sacred stream would more than remove the outward uncleanliness of his men, for most of us regard him as a stubborn skeptic upon the Mormon doctrines in every respect. The whole army support him in the belief that it will require something more than brackish water to cleanse the Saints of their moral filth. My humble opinion is, that baptism in sulphur or brimstone, combined with certain other purifying materials, is the only remedy for their ailings at present, and though the President does not seem disposed to administer that prescription now, we feel confident that they will receive a full portion hereafter, provided there is any truth in what I was wont to hear preached by Presbyterian clergymen when I was a boy.

The march from the Jordan to the present camp was about eleven miles up a gradual ascent to the base of a snow-covered range of mountains. Here we are, it is said, to remain until the small assaque, or irrigating ditch, which runs through the Camp, dries up. The headquarters and staff are near the mouth of the Cañon, and then below, along the assaque, is the 12-pound battery, manned by a company of the 5th Infantry, the 5th Infantry, the 10th Infantry, the Volunteer Battalion, Colonel LORING'S command, composed of one Company and a detachment of Mounted Rifles, one company of the 1st Cavalry, one company of the 7th Infantry, two companies of the 6th Infantry, and three of the 3d Infantry; below this last command is PERRY'S light battery, and in rear of the last two the 2d Dragoons.

The stream is now quite large enough for our purposes, the water is cool and pleasant to the taste, and cedar-wood abundant. Grass is abundant in the valley, but the soil being very light, and apparently not moistened since the deluge, is carried about by the wind in all directions, and deposited among our papers, clothing, books, bedding and food, in quantities sufficient to insure our consumption of our peck regularly each week.

The weather is intensely warm during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. A portion of Lake Utah is visible from the camp, and I should judge was a thousand feet below us.

In the present aspect of affairs in this territory the Army is doing nothing, and never will do anything as long as the Saints are permitted to entertain the belief that their course hitherto has been revealed from above to their principal prophet, and that all their treasonable course last Fall has been justified and forgiven, and they have *forced* the Government of the United States into its present course toward them.

The Volunteer Battalion leaves, on the 19th inst., for the States, to be mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth. Captain B E. BEE, of the 10th Infantry, who, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, commands them, and Lieut. JAMES H. HILL, 10th Infantry, the Adjutant of the Battalion, are ordered to remain in their present positions and march them through. The General compliments them upon their good behavior during the Winter, and the efficiency which they have acquired in so short a period. They appear well as soldiers, and Colonel BEE is justly entitled to great credit for their habitually correct deportment and efficient discipline.

A market-place has been erected in rear of the camp where the Saints may bring their notions and sell them under the protection of a guard. Milk, buttermilk, butter, eggs, cheese, onions and potatoes are the staples, milk at twenty five cents per quart, butter sixty cents per pound, eggs sixty cents per dozen, cheese fifty cents per pound, onions twenty-five cents a small bunch, old potatoes two dollars, and new four dollars, per bushel are the usual prices. In trade the Saints lie and cheat quite as much as Jews or Gentiles, and have commenced a traffic with the soldiers in an article of domestic manufacture called valley-tau, which is an alcholic fluid made from wheat, and answers the purpose of whisky. I am informed that it is the most disagreeable drink ever manufactured, but, from the effect upon those who use it, judge it quite as potent as any of the minié-rifle liquor which the Gentiles bring from the States. This trade could not last long as the Provost-Marshal of the Camp, Lieut. GROVER, of the 10th Infantry, is argus-eyed and as perfect y acquainted with the ways of misdoers about a military camp as one of your new Metropolitan Police captains.

Yours, Q.

MORMON VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

A RETROSPECT—BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE—THE RECEPTION OF GOV. CUMMING.

We have received files of the Deseret *News*, but they contain very little definite intelligence of Mormon movements; the editor carefully abstaining from the publication of the long and ribald discourses with which the paper formerly teemed.

The *News* praises Gov. CUMMING:

"The participation of Gov. CUMMING in the Conferences was highly gratifying to all present, for he had enough manliness, humanity, Americanism and sound judgment to cause him to advance beyond bayonet points and cannon mouths, in proceeding to the field of his duties; and from the time of his first arrival he has constantly been as energetic as any one could be, in efforts to compass the present amicable adjustment of the late 'difficulties.'"

The 27th of June being the fourteenth anniversary of the death of JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH, the *News* indulges in a retrospective view of the progress of Mormonism. It says:

"From west to east, from north to south, has this message been carried; its bearers penetrating almost every sea and traversing almost every land, have circumnavigated the globe. On every continent is his name had in honor by the righteous and in reproach by the wicked. Little did his enemies think when they so cruelly slew him that this would be the result. Little did they they think that they were contributing to bring to pass and fulfill that which had been foretold through him. Yet this doubtless was the case, for, instead of the work being retarded by his death, it received an impetus. It increased in power and importance beyond the calculations of those who knew by the prophecies what the result would be, but incalculably beyond that which those who opposed it supposed it ever would."

Of the Peace Commissioners and General JOHNSTON, the *News* says:

"Commissioners POWELL and MCCULLOCH felt to assure the people of Utah that General JOHNSTON and his command would not in any way infringe in the least upon the person, rights or property of any one, or locate near any of our settlements; and it is expected that the United States officers and troops will comport themselves in accordance with the Constitution and laws, for the inhabitants of Utah will most certainly do so, as they ever have, in which event all 'difficulties' will remain peacefully ended.

Ex-Governor POWELL was convinced that the troops, now concentrated on the frontiers, were absolutely needed at other points; and expected that they would be detailed to other places, without it be a small portion to pass through Utah to the Pacific, or to be stationed on the road for the protection of emigrants.

Undoubtedly General JOHNSTON, through his superior judgment, will locate his command in Cache Valley, that being the most suitable point, and the best supplied with grass, wood and water, of any other in this part of the Territory, and the citizens in that Valley are willing to sell their improvements to the Quartermaster, for the convenience of the troops."

The blessings of obedience are set forth in a long article, from which we copy a paragraph:

"What has produced the unanimity and peace that prevail among this people, and that make so great a distinction between us and churches and communities in the world? It has been the obedience which the people of the Church have paid to the authorized head. For the Church of Christ to be successful in its mission, it needs this peculiarity in its members in these days as much as it needed it in former days. The ancient disciples were taught to pray that God's kingdom might come, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven. His kingdom being established on the earth, His will should be as implicitly obeyed here as in heaven. His authorized agent here should be as unmurmuringly heeded as the angel of His presence or any other authority there. When a people refuse to do this—refuse to obey the voice of the Lord's authorized agents or ministers, or follow their counsel, He will not fail to visit them by chastisement and they will experience His displeasure."

The following vote of thanks is tendered to the President:

"We tender our thanks to President BUCHANAN for pardoning acts committed in holding the wrist to a hand grasping a weapon to destroy our lives, and that, too, for no breach of law on our part, for we emphatically affirm that all allegations of our disobedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States are untrue."

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,500,000 in Treasure.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Commanding, from Aspinwall, Aug. 3, *via* Key-West, Aug. 8, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Star of the West* has brought the mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The advices from California, and Central and South America, by the *Star of the West*, have been anticipated by the arrival of the *St. Louis*, whose news was published in yesterday's TIMES.

The *Star of the West* left at Key-West the U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans.

On the 8th of August the *Star of the West*, in lat. 24° 22', lon. 81° 05', spoke the bark *Cordelia*, of Boston, ten days out from Cienfuegos, which had lost second mate and three seamen from yellow fever. On the 9th of August, in lat. 26° 55', lon. 79° 51', exchanged signals with U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, for Aspinwall.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on July 20, at 10 A. M., reported in Acapulco the American ship *William Sturgiss*, Capt. COOK, with coal to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for favors.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

Wells. Fargo & Co.	$297,000	Butcher & Bro.	$8,290
Howland & Asp'wall	160,470	E. Parvenstadt & Co.	8,000
Am. Ex. Bank	115,000	W. Cumming & Son.	7,000
J. Strauss, Br. & Co.	95 697	Frank Baker	6 200
Richard Patrick	95,200	J. H. Coghill	5,716
James Patrick	85,600	Amos R. Eno	5,300
Freeman & Co.	71,592	J. G. Parker & Son	4,600
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	71,500	T. J. Hand & Co.	4,000
Duncan Sh'an & Co.	65,017	H. L. Ritch & Co.	2,370
E. Kelly & Co.	63,000	A Bardy & Co.	2,256
W. T. Coleman & Co.	55,900	M. Cummings	2,250
W. Seligman & Co.	36,000	F. Nickerson & Co.	1,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	31,231	E. C. Thomas & Son	1,060
W. Hoge & Co.	30,000	E. C. Knight & Co.	1,000
J. B. Weir	29,042	H. A. Kelly	425
Janson Bond & Co.	24,000	Order	34,743
J. B. Newton & Co.	21,081	Total	$1,527,286
J. B. Roberts & Co.	17,540	FROM ASPINWALL.	
G. W. Crosby	15,672	Joseph F. Joy	$1,892
Meader & Adams	13,000	Handy & Everett	404
P. Naylor	10,584	E. Chason & Son	925
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	J. Avezzana	481
J. H. Browning	10,000	Am. Ex. Bank	525
Z. Eustein & Bro.	9,266	Total	$4,228

The Government Organ on the Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 12.

The result of the late election in Kansas will give rise to a great deal of speculation as to its political effects. No doubt great efforts will be made to revive the excitement which has heretofore disturbed the public peace and tranquillity. That all such efforts will signally fail we entertain no shadow of a doubt. Upon recurring to the causes which have led to this result in Kansas, no one can fail to see that the proposition of the English bill submitted to the people *has been rejected on account of their unwillingness to take upon themselves the burden of sustaining a State Government.* Such was the argument of the opponents of admission both in the Press and on the stump. The vexed question of Slavery had little or nothing to do with the decision, and it is for this reason that we express with so much confidence the conviction that "bleeding Kansas" can no longer be paraded on the political boards as a mode of reproducing the bitter sectional controversy which has so long distracted the country. The opportunity has now been afforded to the people of Kansas to come into the sisterhood of States clothed with all the sovereignty which attaches to the States of the Union. If she had accepted the terms offered to her, she would have received all the favors, benefits and advantages which other new States have received from the General Government. Into her own hands would have been transferred the sole, exclusive and sovereign power of regulating her own domestic institutions. The Constitution under which she would have been admitted would have been subjected to the control of her own people, to be altered, amended, or modified at their pleasure. In a word, Kansas would have been what every other State of the Union now is—a free, sovereign and independent State, controlled alone in her action by the principles and requirements of that Constitution which is alike the bond of our union and the safeguard of our rights.

She has seen proper to reject this offer. After all the contests which have wasted the energies of her people and scattered firebrands throughout the Union, we now have her solemn decision that she prefers a Territorial to a State Government. Judging from the arguments most successfully used in the canvass which has just terminated, that decision was made upon the deliberate conviction that the people of Kansas were either unable or unwilling to undertake the support of a State Government. Of this fact none were so competent to decide as the people of Kansas. Their decision is now made, and let it be carried out. We doubt not it will be better in the end for Kansas that she should remain in her territorial state until she has acquired the population required by the English bill for her admission than that there should be renewed in her borders that fierce and bitter controversy which has so long broken her peace and paralyzed her energies. If her people had been content to assume the burdens and responsibilities of a State Government, it would have been a more preferable, because a more final settlement of the question. It would have more effectually closed the doors against the efforts which are now being made by reckless politicians to stir into a new flame the embers which have almost died out. Though strongly impressed with the conviction that such would have been the better policy for Kansas, we yet cheerfully concede to the people there the right to decide the question for themselves, and, having decided it, we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens to acquiesce in and carry out that decision.

We may now consider the principle of requiring a representative population in any Territory hereafter applying for admission as the settled policy of the Government. Kansas accepts the policy, and by the solemn voice of her people declares it to be the true policy for her future interest and prosperity. Other Territories, being notified in advance that their admission as States will depend upon their population, cannot complain of the enforcement of the principle. Besides all this, the principle in itself is right, and, had it been announced and enforced heretofore, it would, in our opinion, have saved the country from much of the trouble, embarrassment and bitterness which has been engendered by the contests in Kansas. Under its operation the various Territories of the United States will fill up with population carried there by motives of trade and interest. Quietly pursuing the occupations which their taste and interest may suggest, and protected in the possession and enjoyment of all their rights by the Constitution of the Union, the people of each Territory will be enabled to mould their own institutions according to their own judgment, and for their own best interest, free from those extraneous influences which have been the curse of Kansas. As soon as it is known that no Territory can be admitted as a State without first having a representative population, outsiders will find that their officious intermeddling will produce no effect upon a hundred thousand people composed of that class of hardy and honest frontiermen who make up the inhabitants of our newly-settled Territories. The result will be that for the future they will confine their benevolent operations to their own bailiwicks, under the teachings of that true philanthropy "that charity begins at home." Let the clamor of factionists be quieted, and the efforts of agitators to reopen settled issues be frowned down by good men and patriots throughout the land, and the days of peace and quiet upon which we have so happily entered will not soon be disturbed by those bitter sectional strifes which should be remembered only to be shunned and avoided.

NEW COTTON AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercury*, August 9, says: "The steamer *Wm. Seabrook*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought a bale of good middling cotton of the new crop, consigned to Messrs. DRAKE & MOSES, factors, on Fraser's wharf. It was received on Friday, at Columbus, Georgia, and forwarded through with dispatch. It is the first bale of the new crop which has been received here."

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Bowdoin College Commencement.

The following Degrees were conferred at Bowdoin College last week:

MASTER OF ARTS—*In Course*—W. W. Brookings, S. C. Burnham, S. S. Gardner, Edward Hawes, B. F. Hayes, T. B. Hood, T. H. Little, J. A. McIntosh, F. V. Norcross, W. L. B. Putnam, Ezekiel Rose, T. B. Sherman, B. P. Sn

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

Colby Pond—Going after Butter in the Woods—An Odd Team—Trout Fishing in Cold-brook—Lake Trout—Exciting Struggle between a New-York Lady and a Fifteen-Pounder.

LOWER SARANAC, Monday, July 12, 1858.

MY DEAR R.: The rain is falling in torrents—the mountains around are draped almost to their feet in clouds—the distant islands, with their tall, blasted, leafless pine trees, loom dimly through the mist, and all is damp and drear and desolate.

Last evening I saw a young man jump into one of the boats, and push off across the lake I hailed him, and asked him where he was going. He replied, "after butter." Seeing nothing but an unbroken forest on the other side, I could not imagine from what secret receptacle or hidden cave he was to obtain that certainly very desirable article, if this rain-storm continued. There being only a light mist falling at the time, and having nothing else to do, F. and I concluded to accompany him. Crossing the lake we struck a narrow foot-path in the woods, which, after following for a quarter of a mile over a ridge, we came upon a sheet of water completely embosomed in the woods, while its lower margin was starred with white and yellow lilies. A boat lay moored to the shore, into which we stepped, and under the lusty strokes of the oarsman, were soon shooting like an arrow over the miniature waves that the fierce northeaster rolled down its bosom. At the extreme furthest limit was a single clearing, with a log hut standing by the shore. This was the dairy from which our butter was to come. In front of this hovel stood the settler himself, the "raggedest" (if I except an occasional Italian beggar I have encountered in Italy) that I ever saw. I scrutinized him in vain to ascertain on what principle of adhesion his clothes kept on him. He was employed in playing with a calf which was butting his leg. In conversing with him I noticed an extraordinary vehicle that I had not seen before. It was mounted on four wheels about the size and shape of four good-sized pumpkins. They had been cut off from the end of a gnarled log, and holes knocked through them, into which axletrees had been put, strong enough to bear a small house. A pair of immense shafts were attached, near which was lying a single yoke, which looked as if it were a good load for one man to carry. After puzzling my brain awhile in vain conjectures as to what sort of monster this extraordinary structure belonged to, I turned to the settler and inquired of him. He gave a low chuckle, as if enjoying hugely some pleasant recollection, then replied, "Why, you see, that's for my bull. I was passing JOHNSON'S clearing one day, who had a big, savage bull. Now, this bull had, a few days before, come near killing him, and he wanted to get rid of the brute, for he was afeard of him. So he hollered to me, and asked me if I didn't want to buy his bull. I told him yes. 'What'll you give?' said he. I put down a low figure 'Take him,' says he. I drove him hum, and he was as ugly a devil as you'd want to see. Wall, I got this consarn made for him, and put him in it, and worked him right down, and I keep him worked down so that he is now tame as a cow." "But what do you draw with him?" I asked; "that heavy thing with those four round billets of wood for wheels must be a load of itself over these rocks and stumps and uneven ground." "Oh, no," said he; "he does all my work; he thinks nothing of a ton of hay and a saw log two foot through; he makes along slick as can be." I should honestly judge, that an animal that could drag a ton of hay on such wheels as those over his rough clearings, could carry, in a wagon constructed on an ordinary model, ten tons easily. The old man had a grand-daughter, some ten years old, that quite surprised me. Her complexion, without having the least sickly hue, was of that exceeding fairness, so rarely seen, and when seen, arrests the beholder as if there was some mystery attached to it. Her head was covered with a mass of dark auburn ringlets, which fell in a golden shower about her neck. Her eye was large, of a dark hazel color, and dreamy, over which closed long and equally dark lashes. No painter could have drawn a more perfect brow. Her mouth lacked delicacy of formation to correspond with the other features. But for this she would have been almost faultless. As she sat there in her rags and bare feet I could not but reflect on her certain destiny and how different it might have been. I never can see such a cast of features without believing there must be talent, if not developed germs of refinement, perhaps of genius. How many wealthy parents would give half their fortunes to have such a daughter grow up into beauteous womanhood by their side. It was sad to feel that no matter what dormant beauties or excellencies of character lay concealed in that young creature, they would never waken into life to bless and cheer herself and others, but buried deeper every year by the animal life and coarse language and ignorance that surround her, at length become entirely obliterated, and that fair face lose all its delicate lines and be transformed into the buxom beauty so much admired by backwoodsmen.

Soon after my return I saw a man step into the same boat with a tin pail and row off down the lake. MARTIN was standing by me and I asked where that man was going. "After milk," he replied. "After milk!" I exclaimed; "where does he find milk in that direction?" "Oh," said he, "I have a piece of cleared land half a mile down the lake, where I pasture my cow." "So," said I, "you travel in boats, go on pleasure excursions in boats, get all your meat, and fish and vegetables in boats, and finally your milk and butter in boats. Well, a boat with you is a great institution."

I had been jotting down these odds and ends while the rain came down as if the clouds would never empty themselves. Towards evening it cleared up partially, and we concluded to row down to Cold Brook, seven miles distant, and try the trout. This is a cold stream that empties into the Saranac river, three miles from the outlet. It is full of trout, and when the weather and water are favorable, a single fisherman will take out thirty or forty pounds in almost as many minutes. But the heavy rains had so swollen the streams, and made them turbid, that it was almost impossible to make the fish rise to a fly. MARTIN and I paddled up stream and succeeded, with great effort, in taking some two or three dozen. I care not how plenty the trout are, nor how unmolested they have been, after the streams have got down in the summer time you cannot take them in a freshet. Now and then one can be caught with a white bait, but the success does not pay for the trouble. In the first place the high water scatters the fish, and they are no longer in their accustomed pools, but roaming around, feeding in places where you never look for them. In the second place the sudden rills that come tumbling in from every side bring with them a large amount of food in the shape of worms and bugs and other insects, so that the fish soon become gorged and are not easily tempted by a bait. This state of the water is especially bad for fly-fishing, for the trout are then feeding on ground bait, and not seeking for flies, which remain quiet for some time after a heavy storm.

It is too late for lake trout. In May they take them on all these lakes in great quantities and of large size, occasionally weighing thirty pounds. MR. ——, of your City, was here last Spring, and in trolling one morning, hooked one that weighed fifteen pounds. She had a rod and reel, and the boatman, knowing how much skill it required to play one of these large active fellows without losing him, reached forward to take the rod from her hand, supposing of course that she would not dream of trying to kill him. To his utter astonishment, she quietly told him to mind his own business, and she would take care of the fish Cool and collected, and with all the dexterity of an old experienced fisherman, she managed her victim, till the astonishment of the rough boatman gave way to unbounded delight. Now the frightened trout would make a spring, and shoot away with such velocity that any attempt to arrest his progress would have snapped the light tackle like a thread. With just enough pressure on the hook to make his flight painful, she gave him line. At length, exhausted, he sullenly plunged to the bottom. But he could not remain there long, for a steady pull on the line roused him up with pain, and he came up with a rush and bound, flinging himself clear out of the water, his gleaming belly and speckled sides presenting one of those sights that make a sportsman's heart leap with excitement. Baffled in this, he would stop and shake the hook as a dog would a snake, and failing to clear himself, thus come dashing on the line, hoping in this way to get slack enough to spit the barbed iron out of his mouth. Watching every movement, she would reel up with a rapidity that, despite of his efforts, kept the line taut, and meeting every new attempt with the same steady skill, she at length had the pleasure of seeing him turn over on his side conquered at last. She took three in this way in a short time, the whole weighing, if I remember right, over 30 pounds. The old boatman was not booked up as to New-York belles. They have hooked larger game than trout, and played them longer, and killed them more remorselessly, hence they take to this sort of sport naturally as a duck does to water.

Yours truly, H.

Outfit for the Woods—A Bear and Panther Swimming the Lake—Out of Saranac—Round Lake—Over the Rapids—Bartlett's.

ROUND LAKE, BARTLETT'S, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

DEAR R.: We are finally off for a camping time. To-day, after dinner, the wind shifted, and here and there a patch of blue sky appearing, we determined to push on twelve miles to BARTLETT'S, another excellent house for sportsmen, where good beds, good table, good rooms, and every attention you desire can be obtained.

The outfit MARTIN gave us rather surprised me. It is some twelve years since I was in these woods and I was not prepared for the march of civilization. Then I went in on horseback along a wood road, following it a day and half until it disappeared at the edge of Long Lake, across which we had to swim our horses, five in number, to a solitary clearing. Now you can reach several points in this wilderness by very passable roads. Then I took no baggage, my entire wardrobe being tucked away in the lining of my overcoat, which I converted into a pocket by ripping it loose at the top. Now a carpet bag and a roll of blankets were necessary to each man. Then a single tin pan furnished our entire kitchen and table furniture. Now MARTIN packed away two frying-pans, one gridiron, a noseless tea-kettle, dittto coffee-pot, a rusty tin basin a-piece for our tea, the same number of black tin plates, with knives and forks to match. Then, some Indian meal for jonny-cake, and a piece of pork to cook our trout with, supplied our commissary department. Now, twenty-five pounds of pork, the same quantity of Indian meal and wheat flour, bread and biscuits, soda and cream of tartar, West India and maple sugar, Worcestershire sauce and current jelly, tea and chocolate were stowed away together, filling a champagne-basket full. I regarded these preparations for a while in dumb amazement, and finally protested against this needless luxury and downright extravagance. My companions, who had never before been in the woods, looked incredulous. They had been congratulating themselves on the snug and contracted space to which things had been reduced. "Well," said I, "don't ask me to back that vile assemblage of old tin-ware over the carrying-places—that's all." To complete my discomfiture, and give the finishing touch to this stage-load of plunder, out came SAM'S huge tent, stowed away in an immense bag. When I looked on all this piled on the shore, I became reconciled to F.'s arrangement for a guide and a boat to each of us. Two boats and two guides were sufficient, but F. had been persuaded by a lazy guide into this arrangement against my wishes, as the best that could be made. My other companion, "the Lord High Constable," as we called him in the free-and-easy spirit which always characterized him, did not "stand upon the order of (our) going," so that we *went*.

Saluted with waving of hats, we at length pushed from shore and swept *down* the Lake, which order was to be reversed in four miles, when the same course would carry us *up* the Lake. The wind was dead ahead, and against it and the waves together, it was slow pulling, but our oarsmen kept steadily at work, and as we passed island after island beguiled the way with hunting stories, which always have a charm in the woods. As we skirted one island, CHET, the guide, pointed to a loose log that lay against the shore, and said, "Do you see that log? Well, last Spring as MARTIN and I were coming up the Lake, we saw a bear swimming across. We put after him, when he made for that island. I was heavily loaded, or I could have caught him. As it was, I believe I should, but for that rock you see just under the water below the log. The bear undertook to crawl out on that, but every time he mounted it, it rolled over, dumping him again into the Lake. The third time he tried it I was close upon him and should have run my boat slap against him had it not grounded on that rock. If I had reached him and got one blow of my oar across his nose, I think I'd have fetched him."

Looking with some interest on the spot where Bruin had such a narrow escape, we kept on until CHET, looking behind him, pointed to another island, and said: "There STEVE, MARTIN'S brother, came on a panther swimming the lake. His boat was loaded down with furniture, or he would have caught him. He had no gun, but he rowed after him, hoping to head him off. The panther got ashore before he could reach him. If he had only thought," added CHET, "that his furniture would float, he could have dumped it overboard and put after the panther and killed him, then come back and picked up his furniture." He looked upon this oversight as a very great blunder.

The wind when we started was very fresh, and MARTIN was afraid that when we reached Round Lake, which seems, from some cause or other, to to be thrown into twice the agitation that either of the lakes are between which it lies, we should get a wetting. But when we entered the crooked inlet, three miles long, which connects the Lower Saranac with it, the sudden silence and repose that followed seemed to indicate that the gale had all at once subsided. We kept on up the quiet stream, startling the wild fowl as we advanced, until at length the roar of rapids ahead echoed down through the forest. Soon after they came in sight, CHARLIE, who was ahead, endeavored to save a few feet of dragging the boat, by pushing up around a certain rock, but the current caught him and hurled him back against our boat, throwing it amid the rocks and boiling water from which CHET, in trying to extricate it, snapped one oar short off. "Well," I exclaimed, "we are now in a fix, four or five miles to go before dark, against a head wind with one oar. There was no remedy for this mishap, and the guide must paddle the boat the whole distance, no easy job against wind and sea. We got along very well while in the still inlet, but as we approached Round Lake, the steady roar of the pine trees overhead, and the louder roar of the waves of the lake breaking on the shore, told us too well that the calm we had enjoyed was that of shelter, and did not result from the subsidence of the gale.

As we swept round the last point, and opened up the lake, we found it was not as rough as we anticipated. Still there was a strong wind blowing, a sufficient sea running, to make our boats labor heavily, and make their bows smite the water with a heavy sound. I saw at once that we could not paddle the length of this lake before dark, so I took one oar, and rowed against the paddling of the guide. By this means we got along almost as fast as before. This sheet of water derives its name from its shape being in form of the letter "O." It contains several islands, and from the upper extremity commands a fine view—a noble group of mountains forming the background.

Now, past a barren naked rock, lifting its round top from the waters, the only object be it a solitary raven standing out in bold relief against the sky, and now along the shores of "Umbrella Island," named from the lofty pine tree on it, which looks exactly like a palm tree in the distance, and by other islands still waiting to be christened, until just at dusk we came in sight of Bartlett's Clearing. It was a cold, chilly night, and our host soon had a roaring fire in the stove, and by the time we got rested, a supper of fried trout and broiled venison steaks was ready for us.

The night was cool, driving off the mosquitoes, and I had a night's sleep the remembrance of which I cherish yet.

The morning dawned brightly, and for the first time our expedition began to wear a cheerful aspect. As I strolled out of doors before breakfast, I was surprised to see such a multitude of dogs, and of "every degree." There was a powerful animal, more mastiff than anything else; another in which the bull-dog cross predominated; a third a spaniel; while some twenty hounds were either loose or in the leash. Some of these were beautiful creatures, being white as snow. They were too large to be pure-blooded, but this is no objection: the pure imported breed, though staunch, are too slow for our rugged cover. Before one of them our deer are in no haste to get to water. They can feed half the time, and yet keep out of harm's way. Yours truly, H.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

History of Old Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Virginia, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

This popular and favorite resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers during the warm season, has two distinct and separate histories—one as a watering-place and the other as a military post, but neither dating back half a century. In 1814, the English, having landed here, established a rendezvous on this point, then a comfortless sand-bar, covered with sea-grass, scraggy live oak and clam shells. Soon after its evacuation by the British forces it was designated by our Government as a site for a military fortification, when a Mr. BELFOUR, of Hampton, erected upon the beach a small cottage for himself and family, afterwards making additions for the accommodation of a few friends, who desired to spend with him the sultry months of the Summer and Fall.

This was the small beginning from which has sprung one of the most extensively patronized Summer resorts to be found in our whole country. But its present proud position has been reached by regular steps, though rapid and constantly upward. Mr. BELFOUR was soon succeeded by Mr. FRANK TAYLOR, of Norfolk, a man of note in his day, who made large additions, and continued the host and proprietor of "Old Point" for about ten years, during which time he was liberally patronized by the neighboring counties of Virginia and Maryland, and the establishment acquired a high reputation for its oysters, fish and fine bathing.

Next to Mr. TAYLOR came Mr. MARSHALL PARKS, of Portsmouth, Va., who enlarged the usefulness of "Old Point" by enlarging its accommodations. About this time, Dr. FRANCIS BORRAKIN, of Smithfield, Va., a gentleman eminent in his profession, had his attention called to the virtues of the salt water baths, and the great salubrity of the atmosphere around this Point, and opening negotiations with Mr. PARKS, he soon became sole proprietor, and *advertised* for invalids. Dr. B.'s success not equaling his expectations, he parted with his interest to Mr. FRANCIS DIX, of Accomac, who, in turn, sold to Mr. JOHN MOODY, of Petersburg, and he again to Col. JAMES S. FRENCH, who laid off and embellished the grounds, and erected the present fine hotel which was opened upon a magnificent scale and christened the "Hygeia." The patronage of Old Point had now become extensive and profitable. Visitors from all parts of the Union flocked thither and with the Southern States, a tour to the "Hygeia Hotel" was the *sine qua non* of a pleasure trip.

Col. REYNOLDS, of Richmond, Va., succeeded Mr. FRENCH, having purchased his interest, and in turn, sold to the WILLARD BROTHERS, of Washington City, for the handsome sum of $40,000. These popular hotel-men presided over the fortunes of Old Point for two seasons, 1854–55, but finding their hotel in Washington required their whole attention, they sold out to Col. JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, the present proprietor, at a handsome profit.

I have thus sketched the career, briefly, of this justly-celebrated Summer resort, and, although its course has been onward and its stock highly remunerative, yet it is but in its infancy. The register and receipts of the present season far exceed any previous year; and the improvements under its gentlemanly and enterprising owner keep pace with the public demands. Every season exhibits additional improvements and expenditures to secure the comforts of guests who numbered, at one time this season, *twelve hundred*—though they are now reduced below five hundred.

The following weekly consumption of provisions will furnish an idea of the effect of salt-water baths upon the appetite:

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS AT THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Flour, bbls	9	Hog-fish	1,900
Meal, bush	10	Other fish	290
Hams	84	Oysters, galls	250
Beef, lbs	1,050	Eggs, dozs	900
Chickens	1,300	Milk, galls	300
Other fowls	180	Melons	300
Lambs	21	Vegetables, dollars	60
Mutton	18	Ice, tons	12
Sheep's-head fish	90	Butter, lbs	900

The curious reader may wonder where such a quantity and variety of edibles can be procured. In a few words I can gratify their curiosity on this point. Just one mile from the Hygeia Hotel is the plantation of Colonel SEGAR, on which he cultivates a kitchen garden of mammoth size, and raises the whole of his vegetables, thus securing them fresh for his boarders every day, and avoiding the danger common to other watering-places, of eating stale vegetables or meats. The milk, mutton, beef and butter are all brought "from the farm," and are fresh and sweet. The fish and oysters are caught by fishermen employed by the hotel, and brought "alive and kicking" to the frying-pan, from which they are served up in the greatest abundance, and in the best style. The celebrated hog-fish, so called from the resemblance of its grunt to that of a hog, is the great delicacy here, together with sheep's-head and bogie.

I arrived here yesterday, (Sunday morning,) and found everything quiet, the boarders in church trim, and the darkies in their "Sunday clothes." Soon after the morning parade in the Fort, the bell tolled the hour for Divine worship, and the guests poured into the garrison—some attending the Catholic and some the Protestant worship. The Episcopal Church I found to be an exceedingly neat edifice, built in rustic style, with windows of colored glass. The Rev. Dr. CHIVES delivered a sensible sermon to an attentive congregation. More anon. O. P. Q.

Gerrit Smith's Consistency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposure of Mr. GERRIT SMITH'S slight inconsistencies struck me as timely. If that worthy gentleman answers the question as to "shams" truly, he will be likely to say that he considers a sham one of the *aliases* of a certain candidate for Governor. GERRIT is ambitious. He puts away the kingly crown until he gets some one to offer it, and then he snaps at it. Pray, has the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, of this City, anything to do with getting up his uncle GERRIT as a candidate. It looks to me like the dodge of the City Reformers some years since, got up by cunning Democrats to break down the Whigs. Our present Street Commissioner, lately President of the Tammany Hall General Committee, had a father who figured conspicuously (together with the now Democratic *Journal of Commerce*) in that movement. Possibly JOHN is now playing off GERRIT as EDWARD then played off PETER.

Yours profoundly, JONAS QUIDNUNC.

Young America and the Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the columns of your valuable paper, I notice, in regard to the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which is to be celebrated by the *leading officials* of this City, that the *rising generation*, which is to be benefited in future by this enterprise, is entirely left out in the programme of the celebration. I would solicit that they, at least, have the same privileges as on the Anniversary of Declaration of Independence. What say you, gentlemen?

Yours respectfully, J. S. W.

In behalf of the young men of our City.

Modern Dogberrys and "Mont. Storm's Rifle."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of the TIMES have, doubtless, been greatly surprised to find that the late Board of Ordnance Officers, which was convened at West Point for the purpose of testing the several competing modes of altering United States muskets, etc., to breech-loading arms, have recommended the "Morse gun" for the acceptance of the Secretary of War, on the ground that there accompanied it "a new and *untried* principle;" and this, after having certified that the "Storm gun," according to the *tests—their own tests*—stood "*first*," for range, accuracy, endurance, &c.,—as all the *initiated* know that it stands "first" for safety and simplicity, besides having the decided advantage of using loose powder and ball, as well as the cartridge.

Those officers certify, in their report, that the "Storm gun," (by their own figures,) was beyond competition, while the "Morse gun" was behind two or three others, and especially JOSLYN'S.

The "Morse gun" missed fire 27 or 28 times out of 80 shots, and the Board permitted the owner to make explanations by letter, but themselves refrained from giving the public its substance. I undertake to assert that the Board had no right to accept anything short of a fair *test*, and this par of their duty they have *violated*.

Many of your readers agree with me that if the report be correct, then the "recommendation" is *absurd*, and *stultification* is the only term which I can employ to express their incompetency.

Congress and the Secretary of War, it will be remembered, ordered a full and fair "*test*" of each plan proposed. A new "principle" was all very proper to be explained to, and *tested* by, the Board; but who ever heard of making a recommendation, especially where so many interests are concerned, based *upon the practical ignorance of the very thing recommended?* This is "progress" with a vengeance!

I have no interest in either gun, but having had some experience in the use of rifles, during the Mexican war, feel that either through ignorance, or worse, injustice has been done to the really meritorious inventors, and that the Secretary of War has been asked to make an award which is directly in the teeth of the evidence which the Board of Ordnance Officers have presented.

Having seen several of the guns, I, as one accustomed to the use of the rifle *in the field*, have no hesitation in stating that the "Storm gun" is, in my humble opinion, by far the best of all suited to the use of soldiers in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A LATE CAPTAIN
of the Regiment of Voltigeurs, U. S. Army.

Steam on the Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very elaborate article translated by you from a Peruvian journal, touching the Steam force on the South Pacific Coast, has excited a good deal of attention here, few unacquainted with the trade dreaming that a Company so extended in its ramifications existed on the Pacific Ocean. It might not be out of place, therefore, to make public a few of the schemes now forming for the navigation of the Pacific by steam.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been so successful in its operation the last ten years in the California trade, have with great wisdom, in consideration of the increased emigration caused by the Fraser River excitement, determined to run their boats weekly instead of fortnightly; this move will be, of course, not only a great convenience to those traveling to and fro, but of inestimable advantage to trade.

The South Pacific Mail Steamship Company, recently organized with a capital of $1,000,000, under the auspices of an Irish gentleman, formerly a banker of Callao, have already contracted for three screw-ships to be commanded by one or more of the experienced masters of the Collins boats, which vessels immediately on their completion will be placed on the route between Panama and Valparaiso.

And yet *another Company*, whose title we have not learned, is in the field, with a large capital, and being organized by a person who has been master of steamers on the coast, and who is acting in behalf of parties who have contracts for delivering of South American and Mexican produce for Europe and in the United States, have, it is said, already temporarily chartered English bottoms until they can build ships appropriate to the trade. It is said that this last Company have an agreement with the Mexican authorities relative to a monthly line of freight-boats from Mazatlan, touching at the different ports as far South as the Isthmus.

Should these Companies succeed in their organization, a glorious future is in prospect for the countries washed by the Pacific, for the avowed object of these enterprises is to offer most liberal terms to all patronizing them, and to reduce, at least 50 per cent. the present rates of freight and passage-money. This, in itself, will attract the immediate attention of speculators and dealers in South American produce, and will inaugurate such a trade as is now little dreamed of.

A Protest from a Jersey Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a notice in your paper of this morning, proposing to call the American terminus of the Atlantic Cable, "Niagara," I beg leave to enter a protest. There should be but *one* Niagara. God having marked that place by his own hand, the name should not be applied to any spot famous only for a work of man, great as it is.

A JERSEY WOMAN.

The Results of Fast Living.

From the Philadelphia Press.

AN instance of day-dreaming—termed from the persistent form the vagary has assumed, monomania—has been chronicled in this city. A man, calling himself JOHN J. ACTON, and who claims to have recently returned from California, where he had accumulated vast wealth, has been elating our business men with promises of princely purchases, but only to depress them with a disclosure of his actual circumstances His story was that he had determined to settle down in Lancaster, in which city he had erected a princely mansion at a cost of $165,000, to furnish which he was desirous of making provision upon the same costly scale. The aid of several of our business men was enlisted for the outfit. Mr. GEO. H. HENKELS, the well-known cabinet-maker, was called upon to supply the cabinet furniture, and Mr. ACTON proceeded to select elegant articles of mahogany, walnut, rosewood and oak, to stock the mansion with the needful chairs, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The bill run up at Mr. HENKEL'S store was $10,000, and as the terms were to be cash on the delivery of the goods. Mr. HENKEL was made a happy man. Mr. W. H. CARRYL'S establishment was to supply the curtains, which were selected to the amount of $6,000, and Mr E. W. CARRYL was honored with an order for the plate to the amount of $5,000. Carpets to the tune of $2,000, and paper-hangings to the sum of $1,500 were also selected. One thousand dollars worth of ale was also ordered, besides a large number of smaller purchases, which were to be sent to his palatial abode in Lancaster. Nor did he confine himself to these articles, but with the zest of a Wall-street broker, he was ready to dabble in all kinds of property and stocks. He was negotiating for the purchase of a Broad-street mansion for $43,000; he had purchased a property on Chestnut-street for $56,000, had bought out a large board-yard, and was to subscribe the sum of $500,000 towards the new hotel on Chestnut-street One peculiarity of these magnificent operations is, that he did not attempt to gain possession of any one article of his many purchases. When he awakes from his dream, or hallucination, he may be wiser; but we venture to say he was never happier than when reveling in his imaginary wealth.

CIVILIZING INDIANS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from Agent W. W. DENNISON, who has under control the Otoes and Missouries. The dispatch speaks favorably of general affairs amongst the tribes in question, and in course of his letter says:

"I have furnished plows and harrows to several this season, and compelled the Indians to furnish a pony and hold the plow while a boy rode, for the purpose of plowing their corn. The farmer and myself, with great perseverance, have satisfied a few that labor will not degrade them. I have likewise held out the inducement to such as are willing to work, that they shall be paid for such services in the field from the annuity of those who will not work. It is by such measures that I can accomplish something practicable, and, therefore, earnestly solicit the aid of the Department."

The Department favors the plan adopted by the Agent, and has sent him word to that effect. There are the most sanguine hopes entertained that the plans of the Agent will be ultimately entirely successful.—*Washington Star.*

KANSAS.

Money Matters in Kansas—The Public Lands—Openings for Trade—Call for Hands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TECUMSEH, K. T., Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Money matters, about these days, occupy the minds of the people of Kansas more than politics or fighting. Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports in circulation a few weeks since, relative to murders, robberies, &c., in the South eastern portion of the Territory, the mass of the people of Kansas have paid but little attention to affairs there, and, as a consequence, everything now is peaceable and encouraging. Crops look well, and hereafter we shall not be dependent upon Missouri for wheat, flour and other produce. Money is scarce, and commands enormous rates of interest. When Mr. ARNY and others had a conversation with the President, last Fall, in regard to Kansas affairs, it was reported here that the public lands of Kansas would not be brought into market within a couple of years. Relying upon the intimations and assurances given, the settlers ventured to break more land, put up more fences and erect more or better buildings than they otherwise would have attempted.

The change of policy, and advertisement of the land sales, found the settlers unprepared, and their means temporarily exhausted. Alarm and indignation were so strongly manifested, that the sales are now postponed till the 5th of November. Until it was known that the lands were to be speedily brought into market, money was quite plenty and business brisk. Since then every man who has been able, at almost any sacrifice, to raise $160 to purchase a Land Warrant, to preëmpt with, has done so,—borrowing balances from neighbors, if they had any to spare. The majority of the settlers, however, have waited, and are yet waiting, expecting to realize money or borrow Land Warrants on more favorable terms. Settlers owning claims, upon which they have resided one, two, or three years, and expended from $300 to $1,500 in improvements, are compelled to borrow warrants at $200 each, and pay 4 per cent. per month for the same as interest,—securing the payment by first mortgage for purchase money, or an absolute transfer, taking in lieu a little bond from the lender, agreeing to deed back the land if the money and interest are paid in a year!

Preëmpted claims are always the best, because they are the choice selections from the public lands. According to location they range in value from $5 to $50 per acre, and of course, being improved and in thickly settled neighborhoods, afford the best and safest kind of security. Nearly 4,000 registered claims yet remain to be preëmpted *in this district*. An equal number of 160 acre land warrants will be required before November next. Probably half of these claims will be allowed to go to public sale, and the owners there endeavor to make better terms with capitalists than are now offered, or they will run the risk of their being bought in by the Government, in which case they will file anew and preëmpt within a year, under the Act in relation to lands subject to sale at private entry.

Money is so scarce, that responsible men (so far as property is concerned,) are borrowing money on farming land security, at 3 to 5 per cent. a month. The law here establishes six per cent. a year as the lawful rate of interest, but provides that parties may agree upon and render collectable any greater rate that they may see fit. Never was there a better opportunity for investment. Not by the purchase of wild and remote vacant lands, but by actual loans upon cultivated lands, or productive city property. Those who have paid for their farms, need funds now to build fences and erect comfortable dwellings for their families. Small sums, $200 to $500 each, answer their purposes, and can be abundantly secured. Capitalists, and men of small means even, who desire to invest a few hundreds or thousands, should be here by the 1st of September.

The country is healthy, and by that time it will be cool and pleasant traveling. From New-York to Kansas City or Leavenworth the fare is only about $40 or $45, and no more satisfactory or profitable trip can be made by business men, especially such as, having endured reverses, now seek new channels of business, or new locations. Any man with $2,000 or $3,000 capital can, without risk, double his money in a year. Hundreds of mechanics are wanted in the Territory—such as coopers, shoemakers, tinners, weavers, saddlers, wagon-makers, &c., &c. Almost any kind of mechanical business might be started here advantageously. Those who come to Kansas should always bring full sets of working tools with them, for frequently money cannot purchase west of the Missouri such implements, &c., as they need. Here there is plenty of work, plenty to do, plenty of coarse but healthy fare to live upon, and plenty of land that can be had at low rates now; but money, at present, is out of the question.

The truth is, there is a great deal of work yet to be done during the coming fall, in completing buildings, fences and other improvements which have been commenced in our different towns or by settlers, but which have come to a stand still for want of ready money. Heretofore our Territory has been overrun by worthless, idle and dissolute adventurers, who would engage work and perhaps work two days in a week and remain drunk or idle the rest of the time. No doubt a thousand young men, farm laborers and mechanics, could find advantageous employment in this vicinity for the Winter. They should be workingmen, determined to stay in the Territory and secure homes here, not mere gentlemen clerks, too proud to work and lazy enough to beg, for we have had enough such; but we want enterprising men—men with their families—who will work, and over and above their actual current wants, take their pay in land, town lots, cattle, &c. The surplus over and above their board they can thus save, and have available in the Spring.

Hundreds of women and girls can find good homes and employment here, for female help is greatly needed in almost every family. Girls to do housework receive from $2 to $5 per week—the former rate on farms and in small families, the latter in hotels and large boarding-houses. Country girls, good butter makers, are in request, (and soon get married,) and Irish and German chambermaids, cooks and nurses are much wanted. The country is very healthy, climate pleasant, soil productive, and society organizing upon a good basis—education and religion.

Yours respectfully, E. H.

The Gipsies in Camp near Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We have made a visit to the Gipsy Encampment, near the old Indian Church. Within the church inclosure were several wagons, dilapidated carry-alls and a sort of car, similar to those used by itinerant daguerreotypists. Most of the vehicles were covered with blankets or cloths like those of Western emigrants. A glance at their contents displayed a very miscellaneous assortment of trumpery of unimaginable uses. Here and there was a rude tent, constructed of arched poles and covered with cloth or ragged and dirty blankets, not high enough for an ordinary sized man to stand erect in. In these were the beds of the Gipsys. Most of the males of the tribe were absent in the city selling baskets, and, as we approached, another rough, but sturdy, and rather handsome man approached from across the fields with a bundle of willow wisps for the basket weavers. In the several tents were children and women, and in one a family consisting of a mother and ten children, ranging from a brilliant-eyed damsel of about eighteen, to a little, dirty, bright black-eyed young beggar of a year and a half. We engaged in conversation and found them communicative. They stated that a portion of their tribe was encamped some distance off to the northward, and that they expected a large number to arrive shortly from England, for whom they were waiting. Most of the men and women were absent, so that we saw altogether not over twenty-seven persons, including three men and the women and their children. They are from various parts of England, and upon our asking if from Cornwall, one of the basket makers, who had previously remained silent, suddenly started up and approached, making the inquiry if we were from thence—evidently "smelling the blood of a Cornishman," according to the old song with the classic chorus of fee, faw, fum, etc. Upon replying in the negative, he returned to his basket making. The bright-eyed lass we spoke of desired to tell our fortune, but we politely declined, and a bewitching smile, in which a mine of pearls was displayed, faded into a sort of melancholy, an expression observable in all Gipsy women when their features are at rest. We don't desire to rob any fair reader of her sweetheart, but we can candidly say, that there are few of her sex in the town who could rival this wild beauty for faultless features, form or carriage. A gentleman present took up the bright-eyed little imp we mentioned, but *its* mother implored "me dear fine gentleman" not to touch it, for it was so dirty, and caught it to her breast, where the little fellow remained during the remainder of our visit. Cooking utensils were [illegible] strayed their cooking ranges. The [illegible] were answered all our interrogations with [illegible] and certainly with a degree of po[illegible] considering that our inquiries were directe[illegible] personal matters, and, *per se*, none of [illegible] news, worthy of imitation by employes [illegible] public offices we wot of. He said that [illegible] born in Northumberland, England, but [illegible] parents came from Egypt—probably meaning eastern part of Europe. Their complexion is [illegible] olive, though exposure to the [illegible] them a darker hue. However, there is that peculiar sinister expression in the countenances of the elder ones rather disagreeable, and suggesting the apprehension that one's pockets ought to be tightly buttoned.

Our description of this encampment of Gipsies has been made thus full, as the occasion of their visit is a novelty in this locality, and when this reaches our readers, the tribe will have fulfilled that couplet of LONGFELLOW'S, and

"Strike their tents like Arabs,
And as silently steal away,"

according to orders given by Chief BEST, as complaints had been made against them as suspicious persons and "vagroms all."

The Gipsy with whom our conversation was mainly held stated that the band retained their own religion and marital customs, and that all were conversant with the Romanny language. We summoned all the phrases we could recollect from reading GEORGE BORROW'S works upon the Gipsies, and they were readily interpreted. The visit was one of peculiar interest, from the rarity of the species here, and the mysterious character of the people. Their origin is almost lost in antiquity, and the binding force that has kept them so distant from other peoples in all countries is an anomaly indeed. Were no other peculiar characteristics involved, their very *nomadicity* would invest them with a romantic mystery. Why they should prefer the vagrant life they do, journeying from point to point, driven out here, then there, and living "from hand to mouth" by their Gipsy arts of "Jack at all trades," mending, tinkering and stealing, is certainly very curious. The circumstance, too, of the nomadic tribes of the East camping over the bones of the aborigines they so strongly resemble in their manner of life, is another striking coincidence, and evoked a moderate degree of wonder and surprise. How old Rip JACKET, sleeping hard by, would express himself, could he rise and look upon the scene, we can only surmise, but the idea is novel. We left them, the head man promising to "vamose" early to-day, the objects of the eager curiosity of a score or two of boys, who had walked from town to view the unusual sight.

The Zouave on his Travels.

The Savannah *Georgian*, of Sunday, says:

"Among the passengers by the *Huntsville*, on yesterday, was Captain DE RIVIERE, or, as the boys and negroes call him, the Zauvoo, who returns, after a brief visit to our city to his anxious and inquiring friends in New-York. We rather think old BLOUNT, the lawyer, has been too sharp for the hero. Miss EMILY is now in Alabama, a place that the Captain will find it healthy to avoid in future.

He certainly made a bold push for a wife and fortune, but having failed, we would advise him to 'hang his harp on the willow-tree and off to the wars again.' Perhaps, like the gardener's son, he may become a great General, and make a great deal of money, and old BLOUNT may lose all of his and be compelled to sell Miss EMILY to some old miser to save himself from ruin, and then the 'Zauvoo' may arrive at the critical moment, with a big cocked hat and a soldier coat, and an enormous pocket-book, and save them—all of which we think very unlikely."

The Columbus (Geo.) *Sun*, of the 6th, has the following:

"Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT, the *inamorata* of the 'gallant Zouave,' and the *lioness* of the gossiping world for some time past, in Gotham in particular, and all the balance of the American continent in general, arrived in our city, under the care of Mr. LEVY, one of her father's attornies, on the afternoon train of cars on the Muscogee Railroad, yesterday, *en route* for Montgomery, where she will remain with some relatives, until the suit instituted against her 'galliant lovyer,' by her 'cruel parient' shall be terminated and her father and mother can rejoin her. The father and mother remained over at Savannah until the case could be tried."

Violent Doings.

MOB-LAW IN ILLINOIS.

A correspondent informs the Hennepin *Tribune* that, on the night of the 29th ult

POLITICAL.

North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Standard* says:

"The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS, by some fifteen to twenty thousand majority, and have carried both branches of the Legislature by large majorities. Judge ELLIS has gained in all the counties thus far heard from, and that upon the vote for BRAGG and GILMER, the majority for Governor BRAGG in the State in 1856 being 12,594. We have claimed for Judge ELLIS from fifteen to twenty thousand majority. Of course this is conjectural; but we do not think it possible, judging by the returns thus far received, that he can fall below fifteen thousand.

Massachusetts.

The Boston Delegates to the Republican State Convention, held a public Anti-Administration meeting on Monday evening, and were addressed by JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., General SCHOULER and others; then marched in procession to the Revere House and heard a speech from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. The Governor said:

"It is hardly necessary for me to speak to you of the principles which have made Ohio what she is—the Empire State of the valley of the Mississippi. But let me say to you, that some years ago—how many I should not care to say if there were any ladies present—I was riding along the banks of the Ohio with that illustrious citizen of Massachusetts whose remains now repose upon the shores of Marshfield; and in contrasting one State with the other, Mr. WEBSTER said to me: 'My young friend, do you know what made this difference? It was the ordinance that made it.' Yes, indeed, it was the ordinance, which in his own glorious language, impressed upon the soil of Ohio an incapacity to bear up any other than freemen. It was that ordinance which did it. And whence came that ordinance? Why, fellow-citizens, it came from Massachusetts. That ordinance came from a Beverly man. It was the work of NATHAN DANE—and it was therefore Massachusetts wisdom and patriotism which reached far forward into the future, and impressed upon the soil of Ohio that glorious 'incapacity.' [Cheers.] And now what have we to do? Our country expects of us—the world expects of us—that we shall never prove faithless to these glorious principles which gave to us the *Mayflower*—and which were propagated in the ordinance, and which in their advancing march have come to be shared all over the West, even California, now admitted into the Union, and clothed all over with the glorious panoply of freedom. [Cheers.] It is enough—and I have often expressed the idea, it is enough if the Constitution as it was understood by the fathers be administered in its purity in order to attain this. But in order to do this we must see to it that the principles of freedom are made to animate every function of our national Government, and every officer concerned in its administration. [Cheers.] To do this is our duty. We must simply disregard all petty differences; not inquire whether a man, yesterday or day before, was an American, Whig, or a Democrat, but whether he is true to the principles of '76. Animated by that glorious principle of Democracy which believes in the manhood of every man, and denies the right of any Legislature or association of individuals to take from any man his God-given rights—animated by these great principles, forgetting what is past, we will press on before us, and achieve for ourselves that great prize which our fathers propagated by great principles."

The Graves of Distinguished Virginians—The Chapel of William and Mary—The Randolph Family.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Southern Argus.

It has long been known that several eminent persons had been buried for more than a century past beneath the floor of the Chapel of William and Mary College; but so long a time had elapsed since there had been an inspection of the premises, that all was doubt and uncertainty on the subject. Some weeks ago, however, the old floor, which had become rotten, was removed, and a new one some feet higher than the old has taken its place. An opportunity was thus presented of inspecting the entire area of the Chapel; and although we were not present ourselves, we have taken some pains to ascertain the result of the examination.

All who have visited the venerable Chapel will remember that two doors open into it from the College building. That on the right enables the visitor to pass into the body of the Chapel, while the left door is at present only used for admission to the stage on which the Board of Visitors and the Faculty are seated on public occasions, and from which the students address the assembly. As you enter the right-hand door, almost immediately beneath your feet, is the vault of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH. It is five feet broad inside, just large enough to hold two coffins; it is eight feet long, and the height from the bottom to the crown of the arch four and a half feet. The bottom of the vault is alone three feet below the surface of the ground on the outside of the building. This, in common with the other vaults of which we shall speak presently, is made of common bricks and mortar, put together roughly, as it could be seen only when the floor was taken up. This vault was first opened; for, from the great length of time which had elapsed since the vaults were seen—if, indeed, they had ever been seen by any living person—nobody could identify them. From its position in respect to the elegant mural tablet just above it in the Chapel, it was evident that it contained the remains of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH. Nothing could be seen but the base of the scull and a heap of dust. Of the coffin there were three iron handles left, and were probably the means by which "six honest freeholders" of Bruton Parish bore his corpse to the grave. By the way, as these handles had not suffered very materially from rust, it may be that the remaining handles had been removed at some previous time—probably when the remains of Lady RANDOLPH were laid by the side of those of her husband. Close to Sir JOHN'S remains were found the relics of a coffin, several large pieces of the plank, especially of the lid, around the edge of which were strips of cloth, with double rows of brass tacks. The body was not as entirely decomposed as that of Sir JOHN. Many of the bones are entire. This second body was apparently shorter than the first.

But the reader may inquire before he is inclined to follow us further, who was Sir JOHN RANDOLPH? And it is proper that we say a word or two in answering the question. He was the sixth son of WILLIAM RANDOLPH, of Turkey Island, and of MARY ISHAM, his wife. WILLIAM was the first of the RANDOLPHS. He landed in the colony, probably, between 1665 and 1675, soon acquired wealth in immense tracts of land and negroes and redemptioners, and rose to the dignity of a seat in the House of Burgesses and on the bench of the General Court.

Adjoining the vault of Sir JOHN, and immediately under the platform or stage extending between the right hand and left hand doors, was another vault of the same dimensions, in which there was a leaden coffin of large size, elegantly fashioned. It contained a wooden coffin apparently in tolerable preservation. The top of the leaden coffin was flat, the sides convex; and it was uninjured except at one point where there was a hole made probably by gases generated by the decomposing body. The elegance of the coffin and the completeness of the fixtures, proclaimed it at once the coffin of JOHN RANDOLPH, the Attorney-General, who withdrew with Lord DUNMORE from the Colony, and died the year after the peace in London, even if the tin plate upon it had not contained these words: "JOHN RANDOLPH, Attorney-General of Virginia, died Jan. 31, 1784, aged 56 years." There were several smaller plates used, perhaps for ornament. On one of them was the words, "*Gloria Deum.*"

Immediately on entering the left-hand door described above, there appeared another vault in a line with the two just mentioned and about the same size. On opening it two bodies were discovered. The first, on the north side of the vault, was contained in a leaden coffin which inclosed a wooden one not much decayed. The leaden coffin was not as neatly finished as the one which held the remains of JOHN RANDOLPH, the surface of the lead being without polish, and the edges of the lid tacked instead of being soldered together. This defect in the closing of the coffin may have contributed to its good preservation, as it allowed the gasses to escape, which, in the case of JOHN RANDOLPH, found a vent in the side. On the breast of the coffin was a plate silver-gilt on the upper surface, the lower surface filled in with lead, leaving the simple but eloquent inscription, "PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq." It was rightly judged that the name would speak for itself. He had been the Attorney-General of the Colony until in 1766, on the death of Speaker ROBINSON, he was called to the Chair of the House of Burgesses. That office he filled with universal acceptance until July, 1775, when he withdrew from the Chair, at the earnest solicitation of the House, that he might recruit himself for the approaching session of Congress.

By the side of the Speaker, in the same vault, was another body, the skeleton of which is of large size. It is doubtless the body of Mrs. PEYTON RANDOLPH, which we might expect to find in the tomb which she had constructed for her husband. There is, however, no mark upon the fragments which would enable us to affirm the fact. That the body is not Lord BOTETOURT'S is plain from the circumstance that the vault was not constructed until seven or eight years after his decease.

The occasion of opening these vaults of the Randolphs was one of deep interest. There were visible at a single glance, and for the first time, the remains of two distinguished men who were born in the Colony, who were brothers, who had been students of William and Mary, treading with the elastic step of youth the floor beneath which their remains have so long rested, who had been members of the House of Burgesses, were leading members of the Bar, and had filled the office of Attorney-General with their father, whose remains resting by their side were also visible, had filled before them, who had been sent on important missions to England by the General Assembly, and who, but for a great and overshadowing political event equally unexpected, and, at the beginning of the contest, equally undesired by both, would have had equal claims to the gratitude of their country.

We will state, for the sake of accuracy, that Sir JOHN RANDOLPH died in Williamsburg on the 6th of March, 1736–7, at the age of 44; PEYTON RANDOLPH died in Philadelphia on the 21st of October, 1775, at the age of 52, and JOHN RANDOLPH died in London on the 31st of January, 1784, at the age of 56.

About ten feet from the western end of the Chapel, on the north side, are two single vaults, in close juxtaposition—the one next to the wall being the vault of Bishop MADISON, and the other that of Mrs. MADISON, his wife, who is believed to have been buried there, or of Chancellor NELSON, who is believed to have been buried in the Chapel. It is not improbable that Mrs. MADISON was buried in the same vault with her husband, though it is single, as is frequently done in England, the coffin being placed on a platform above the other. If this be the case, then the second vault is Chancellor NELSON'S; but, as the vaults were not opened, we can only surmise who are their occupants, the fact alone being certain that one of them is the vault of the Bishop.

About five or six feet from the two single vaults just described was a grave without a mark of any kind. It was either Chancellor NELSON'S grave, if he was not interred in either of the single vaults, or of a student who was drowned in the College mill-pond about the year 1822, and is said to have been buried in the Chapel. It was opened, and bones were found, with small pieces of a coffin in which were cut nails. The cut nails show that it could not have been the grave of Lord BOTETOURT, as they are of recent invention. After a minute examination of the ground no other grave or vault was found. In a few days the wooden floor was relaid; but we had the pleasure of seeing that a trap-door of ample dimensions has been made, which is secured firmly by screws, and which, when raised, will admit the curious, who may move about in a stooping posture, and see the outside of the vaults for themselves.

New-Caledonia—Objections to the Name and Formation of the New Colony.

From the London Times.

The establishment of a new Colony is something like the birth of a child. Everybody makes it the subject of congratulation, though nobody can tell whether it ought not to be treated as a matter of condolence. Cast the horoscope of the new-born infant, set the probabilities of disease against those of health, the chances of disgrace and misfortune against those of honor and prosperity, and who shall say that it is a good thing that that child was born into the world; and, still more, who shall say that it is an auspicious event for its parents? The anxiety and expense are certain and immediate; the reward and gratification remote and problematical. This domestic illustration seems to us most especially applicable to the nascent Colony of New-Caledonia. With what a flourish of trumpets it has been ushered into existence; what tropes and figures have been expended on the auspicious event! One would eally suppose that the nation had received some great increase of power and glory, and that another gem of the brightest lustre was added to the diadem of the Queen. Yet nothing, we believe, can be further from the fact. Strife waits upon the birth of this unsought accession to our dominion, and we begin to quarrel about its very name. Why make a confusion between one side of the Pacific and the other—between a French island and an English gold-field? Why perplex geographers and multiply the miseries of future candidates for the Civil Service by creating this most superfluous ambiguity, as repugnant to good taste as it is to common sense? Of all the plans of nomenclature which modern times have hit upon, there is none, perhaps, more objectionable than that which affixes to portions of the earth's surface, at least as ancient as our own, some well-known name qualified by the inappropriate epithet of "new."

Passing, however, from names to things, we confess that we regard the formation of this colony with very little satisfaction. We are not quite satisfied of its necessity, and, if that necessity be made out, it is not on that account more agreeable. Let us see how the case stands. In a remote and thickly wooded valley on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, near the point where they attain their highest elevation, wandering miners have found indications of the existence of gold in considerable quantities. The land is utterly destitute of civilized inhabitants, except a few factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, who traffic for furs with the native Indians. These Indians are described as peculiarly fierce and intractable, much more difficult to manage than the tribes that dwell on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. They have, however, imbibed so much of civilization as to be perfectly aware of the value of gold, and evince a most civilized anxiety to keep the shining mischief entirely to themselves; while at the same time they are, of course, utterly unable, from their want of skill and that aversion from settled industry which is so marked a peculiarity of the savage character, to work the natural treasure of the wild region in which they and it are placed. Equally covetous, and far more able to obtain their prize, a horde of diggers from California, a mixed multitude of all nations, armed, of course, after the fashion of such men, have set forward to the banks of the Fraser River. They are described as the very dregs of society, and the present Californian Press, not over-fastidious in such matters, congratulates the State on their departure. This invasion is accomplished by two routes—the one up the Fraser River, a stream overhung by lofty crags and abrupt precipices, full of rocks, eddies, rapids, and all other impediments to navigation; the other by a high and difficult mountain pass from the valley of the Columbia. Many have perished by the upsetting of canoes and other casualties, but the remainder press on, as on other such occasions, with inextinguishable ardor, careless of the fate of those who fall, and reckless of the fearful risks that lie before themselves even when they shall have reached the goal of their desire. The land is desolate and can afford them nothing, and they must rely for support on the provisions they carry with them into the inhospitable wilderness. There is yet no authority, no police, except what these rude outcasts of society may institute among themselves, influenced by the instincts of self-preservation; and when they have reached the new Eldorado, there waits for them the crafty, bloodthirsty and implacable savage, who never throws away a chance, never exposes himself to the weapon of an enemy, nor misses an opportunity of slaughter and revenge. The case is very different from that of Australia and California, both of them settled countries, and in the former of which, at any rate, the natives had long ceased to be formidable. We can anticipate nothing from this meeting between the least civilized of civilized men and the most savage of savages but a war of mutual extermination, in which the cunning, the ferocity, and the local knowledge of the Indian may turn out at least a match for the higher knowledge of the white man. It has hitherto been the boast of the Hudson's Bay Company that, in exchange for the monopoly of the fur trade, England has at least been kept free from the shame and loss of those sanguinary wars with the Indian tribes which, from Florida to Oregon, have so long desolated the frontier of the United States. But the matter has already passed out of the control of the Company, and the state of things which we owe to their moderation exists, we fear, no longer.

We have said that we are not satisfied that under such circumstances it was necessary to found a colony at all. The country was wild and uninhabited, and, though nominally under the sovereignty of the British Crown, was really abandoned to the savages from whom the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company purchased their furs, and over whose habits and manners they exercised a slight, but so far as it extended a salutary, influence. Considering the remoteness of the situation, the extreme difficulty of access, the almost total impossibility of adequately discharging the duties of government under circumstances so untoward and amid elements so turbulent, it might have been perhaps better to allow this remote and insulated region to remain untouched a little longer, until society had assumed a shape which admitted of something like a possibility of regular government. We cannot efficiently control the Indian tribes, nor exercise any adequate authority over the disorderly horde that is invading them. Might it not have been better to defer the formal assumption of that authority till we felt we were in a condition to exercise it with effect? These questions, however, are merely speculative now. Government and Parliament have made their election, and it only remains to execute with prudence and vigor the plan which we have deliberately adopted. We have placed this country, which seems destined to be the seat of war before it has become the settled habitation of civilized man, under the direct sovereignty of the crown, and the honor of the Crown and the Empire is now pledged to preserve in this savage wilderness the same peace and order as prevail in every other part of Her Majesty's dominions. At whatever cost, this must be done, and the cost, we fear, will be heavy indeed. It will not be enough to send a ship of war to the mouth of Fraser's River, and to erect a custom-house there to levy taxes in the Queen's name. We must by some means or other establish some authority on the gold-fields themselves, which, though it will come too late, in all probability, to prevent mischief, may, at any rate, serve to check its recurrence. We can only hope that the responsibility we have undertaken, magnanimously if not wisely, will be surrounded by fewer difficulties than we at present anticipate.

The Question of Dr. Kane's Discoveries and the Aspersions of Dr. Rink.

We have been furnished with copies of an interesting correspondence between the Secretary of the American Geographical Society and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON in relation to the accusation of Dr. RINK against Dr. KANE'S integrity.

Mr. Jay to Sir Roderick Murchison.

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1858.

SIR: The attention of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was called, at their last meeting on the 6th May inst., to the following paragraph from a recent number of *Willmer & Smith's European Times:*

"At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. RINK, a Dane, read a paper, in which he challenged the accuracy of nearly all the alleged discoveries of Dr. KANE on the nortwest coast of Greenland."

The lecturer maintained that the line of coast on the American shore of Baffin's Bay, as high as 81° of latitude, sketched on Dr. KANE'S chart, was fictitious; and was founded on observations reported to have been made from points where it was impossible to have seen the land.

Many other portions of Dr. KANE'S narrative were disputed; and it was roundly asserted that the American was hoaxed by his steward. These views were indorsed by Sir GEORGE BACK, Captain COLLINSON and Dr. ARMSTRONG. Sir RODERICK J. MURCHISON was in the Chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question.

A resolution was thereupon adopted, instructing the Foreign Corresponding Secretary to ask the Royal Geographical Society to favor them with a copy of the paper of Dr. RINK, and also of the remarks, so far as they had been reported, of the gentlemen who took part in this discussion.

In conveying to you, as I have now the honor to do, the request of the American Geographical Society, it is hardly necessary for me to add, that this Association naturally feels a deep interest, not only in maintaining the truthful character and the scientific reputation of their late associate, Dr. KANE, but in ascertaining the accuracy of his Arctic discoveries, and in assisting to correct any errors into which he may accidentally have fallen; and I feel confident that you will cheerfully afford them the opportunity of learning fully and distinctly the charges which, as the paragraph in question intimates, have been publicly preferred in your learned body, and indorsed by some of your most learned associates, against the accuracy of his alleged discoveries.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. H. V. POOR of this city, a member of the Council of this Society, and the Chairman of its Section on Topography, whom I beg to introduce to your acquaintance.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant, JOHN JAY,
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.
Sir RODERICK J. MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

Sir Roderick J. Murchison's reply.

No. 15 WHITEHALL-PLACE, July 1, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th May, which was brought to me by your associate, Mr. H. V. POOR, I beg to inform you that it met with every consideration on the part of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

In their name, and in that of all our members, I must assure you that we deeply deplore that the inaccurate version of our proceedings in the newspapers, should have given rise to any feeling of irritation in the minds of our valued friends the Geographers of the United States.

As soon as the real account of that which took place is transmitted to you in our "Proceedings," (which are now in the press,) your associates will, I doubt not, exonerate us from the slightest tinge of a disposition to underrate the noble qualities and high distinction of the lamented KANE.

I feel indeed confident, from what Mr. POOR has witnessed here, that he will convey to you such an account of our friendly conduct, and of our deep respect for American geographers, as will completely set at rest any angry feelings on the other side of the Atlantic.

It has indeed given me great satisfaction to welcome one of your own Council, and we were highly gratified by the exhibition of the large map of Mr. POOR.

The glacial condition of Greenland, and the existence of an "open Polar Sea," are still open to inquiry, and I rejoice to find that your countrymen have it in agitation to endeavor to settle the last of these great problems.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROD. I. MURCHISON.
President Royal Geographical Society.

To JOHN JAY, Esq., Secretary for Foreign Correspondence American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York.

A Billiard Tournament at Saratoga.

From the Daily Saratogian, 10th.

The trial of skill between several distinguished billiard players, heretofore announced, came off at AINSWORTH'S saloon, in this village, on Monday. Messrs. DUDLEY CAVANAGH, BARNEY CHRYSTAL and JOSEPH N. WHITE, of New-York, and CHRISTOPHER BIRD, of Philadelphia, were present and took part. The arrangement made contemplated the playing of 18 games of 100 points each—three between each of the players. But Mr. WHITE being ill, played but three games (with Mr. BIRD) so that only 12 games were played. Mr. BIRD did not enter as a contestant for the purse, but consented to play to add interest to the game.

Messrs. BIRD and CAVANAGH led off with three games—all of which were won by CAVANAGH. There was splendid playing on both sides. CAVNAGH had runs of 46, 47, 39 and 71 points. BIRD had runs of 18, 24 and 51.

The next three games were played by CHRYSTAL and BIRD—the two first being won by BIRD, and the last by CHRYSTAL, in which he made a magnificent run of 74 points, mainly by "nursing the balls."

The third test was between WHITE and BIRD, in which the latter won the three games. WHITE made one run of 20 and two of 22—BIRD several, from 19 to 33.

The last three games of the match were contested by CHRYSTAL and CAVANAGH, in which the former won the second, and the latter the first and third. These games were well contested, and there was much beautiful playing. In power of "nursing the balls," and delicate touches, CHRYSTAL appeared to be superior, though CAVANAGH was not much behind in that respect, while in bold, dashing hits, and knowledge of the table, he was decidedly master. CHRYSTAL made two runs of 31, and one of 38—CAVANAGH, of 22, 26, 37 and 42. At the conclusion, Mr. PHELAN stated that Mr. CAVANAGH was the champion of the trial, which announcement elicited the hearty applause of the company present.

Four games were then played by Mr. PHELAN, of New-York, against Mr. CAVANAGH, three of which were won by Mr. PHELAN. This was a capital display of skill, and excited a very marked degree of interest. Mr. PHELAN had runs of 58 and 60, and one of 57 stopped by the termination of the game. Mr. CAVANAGH also had several runs of about 30 each.

It is proper to remark, that during all these games "spot ball" was ruled out, except for a single shot.

The tournament lasted about three and a half hours, and afforded a very entertaining spectacle to the large company of amateur players present.

Important Arrest of Thieves.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It will be recollected that on Friday, the 26th day of March last, a package of Virginia bank notes, amounting to $10,000, the property of ENOCH PRATT & CO., was left at the desk of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, by Mr. ROYAL W. CHURCH, the clerk of the above firm, until his return from attending to some other business. In his absence, which was but a few moments, the package was stolen. Every effort was made for the detection of the guilty parties by the various officers of the city, extending their operations to several of the neighboring cities, but without success, and the matter was finally given up by them.

MILTON WHITNEY, Esq., State's Attorney, determined not to let the matter rest here. He at once called upon Mr. M. JEFFERS, who had been at one time at the head of one of the most reliable and successful detective police firms in the country, but for some years past has been the agent of Col. RICHARD FRANCE, Manager of the Maryland State Lotteries, for the detection of frauds in the same, in which he has been eminently successful. At Mr. WHITNEY'S earnest solicitation, Mr. JEFFERS was induced to undertake this important duty, and, after much labor and expense, at last succeeded in causing the arrest, in New-York, with the aid of Marshal STEVENS of that City, of the notorious BILL THETFORD *alias* Bill Hoppy and BOB SUTTON, two celebrated English thieves.

Mr. J. arrived in this city yesterday, having in custody the above parties, under a requisition from His Excellency Gov. HICKS. Mr. WHITNEY at once ordered their commitment by the Sheriff, who lodged them in jail. Of the guilt of these parties, we understand, there is no doubt. We also learn that there are two other parties connected with this transaction equally as notorious, who will in due time be apprehended. And we further understand that certain parties, resident in this city, have been colluding with these thieves, which will at the proper time be investigated and laid bare by our able and efficient State's Attorney.

NO MORE SWAMP LANDS IN LOUISIANA.—On Saturday last, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 3d inst., the sale of some 700 acres of swamp lands closed out the balance of the 1,000,000 of acres ordered to be sold by the Legislature of 1855. The swamp lands are now all taken up—absorbed mostly by speculators, and they will reap a harvest between this time and the next session of the Legislature, when more of the same kind may be ordered in the market. This will not interfere with preemptors on State land, under the act of 1857. Lands which have been in market over five years, and are not liable to overflow from the Mississippi, Red or Ouachita Rivers, can still be had at the graduation price of 75 cents per acre; but proof of the fact must be had on affidavit of two creditable persons, that they are not subject to overflow by the streams above mentioned. The act of 1857 does not allow one person to enter in his own name more than 320 acres of this class of land.

The Fourth a Glorious Day in the History of Our Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your facetious correspondent, J. B. NONES, of yesterday, on the "Capture of the Algerine Admiral," clearly proves himself better qualified to capture Algerines than familiar with the Chronological History of our country—from its discovery by COLUMBUS in 1492—which clearly defines that, "The Dey makes peace on terms advantageous to America July 4, 1815." It makes no difference when the first blow was struck for the achievement of any particular object, but the day made glorious is when the facts and results are consummated with true and genuine knowledge that the thing is finished and proclaimed to the world. So in sacred writings are appreciated the day when it was proclaimed, "It is finished—it is finished." It was not the day when the Declaration of Independence was drawn up, but the day when it was adopted as the guiding star of destiny of our infant Republic, that we hold and continue the day as the brightest and noblest (except the Sabbath) gem in our history as a confederacy of free and independent States. So too of the gallant exploits and ever-memorable events of the immortal WASHINGTON in his bright and unsullied career. And last not least is the name of CYRUS W. FIELD, a man who, by his indomitable perseverance, industry and capital, has aided and finally perfected one of the noblest and greatest achievements of this or any other age; and made him a fit compeer among the noble and the great; and upon the arrival of the fleet (telegraphic) upon both shores, beautifully consummated the conceptions of a mind well suited and fitted in this great undertaking, and made ever-memorable the 4th of August, 1858. Let NONES keep his powder dry for another Algerine fight. J. L. D.

United States Penal Colony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, W. A. H., in yesterday's paper, brooched a subject, second in importance to one now claiming the attention of the public. The rapid increase of crimes, far beyond that of our population, and not merely in the number of the offenders, but in their audacity and ferocity; and the increasing difficulty of the conviction and punishment, even of felons the most notorious, calls louder and louder on every good citizen to attend without delay to any hopeful remedy that may be proposed. It is admitted on all hands, that the present penal code, as administered by our law officers, is next to being utterly worthless, and ere long will, if continued, be entirely so. And that any other method of restraining and lessening crime beside that of transportation will, if relied on, prove as worthless, requires no proof. The writer of this note has filled within the last forty years a conspicuous place in the reformatory measures of our country, and now, advanced in years, has been able to do no more than as opportunity occurred to urge particular persons of public spirit and ability to take into consideration the system pursued with so great success by the British Government. Having been conversant with the Prison Discipline Society from the first, and during its early operations, and having visited many of the Penitentiaries, and inquired completely into their efforts, I became more than twenty years ago convinced that the system as a *preventive* of crime is all but a total failure. I wish to add, if possible, to the seasonable and well-written letter of your correspondent the testimony of another witness, in the hope that all others who concur with us, will in like manner give to the public their suffrages.

I am, yours, &c., N. H.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

IOWA.

Clarke County.—Wheat nearly an entire failure. Oats much injured—not over half a crop. Corn looks well for the season, and will make an average crop if not frosted.

Cass County.—Wheat almost an entire failure. Oats only half a crop. Corn bids fair for a good crop.

Burlington, Des Moines County.—Oats exceedingly light. Wheat a heavy crop, but greatly injured, and in many instances destroyed entirely by rust. Corn is late, and if frost holds off it will be good.

Lancaster, Keokuk County.—Crops generally are very bad—not more than half yield.

Anamosa, Jones County.—From the best obtainable information, we shall not have over a half crop of wheat and oats. Corn looks well; is larger and more luxuriant than for years before.

Ottumwa, Wapello County.—Wheat and oats nearly a total failure; will not average one fifth of a crop. Corn will not be over half a crop.

Albia, Monroe County.—The prospects are anything but flattering here. Wheat and oats are almost an entire failure. From present indications, there will be about half the usual crop of corn raised; if the season prove favorable, it may exceed that.

WISCONSIN.

Mineral Point, Iowa County.—The prospect for an abundant harvest in Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, and Greene counties, is not so flattering as might be wished, yet we believe that the extent of the blight and rust has been greatly over-estimated; indeed we expect nearly or quite an average crop. Corn is unusually promising.

MINNESOTA,

Dodge County.—Our crops are very fine, and prospects good, excepting Fall wheat, which is badly damaged by rust. Spring wheat looks well.

ILLINOIS.

Carlinville, Macoupin County.—Spring wheat and oats have proved an entire failure, in consequence of rust, and the Fall wheat is not turning out very well.

Carthage, Hancock County.—Oats mostly failed. Corn late, but doing well. Spring wheat a failure. Fall wheat is very good in some places, and in others injured some by rust. The wheat crop, on an average, is fair.

Salem, Marion County.—The wheat has turned out a fair crop. Oats were a failure. Early rains prevented a large crop of corn being planted. However, I think the yield will be fully up to an average.

Metamora, Woodford County.—Prospects gloomy. Spring wheat nearly a total failure. Fall wheat about half crop. Oats about half usual yield. Prospects for corn gloomy.

Sterling C. H., Whiteside County.—Wheat has failed about one-half. Oats one-third short from rust. Corn is the most promising of all.

KANSAS.

Bourbon County—The corn crop will far exceed any previous year, owing mainly to the increased quantity planted. Oats entirely failed here.

MISSOURI.

Athens, Gentry County.—Owing to continued rain our crops must fall short this season. Corn will not be much over a half crop as a general thing. The oat and wheat crops are nearly an entire failure.

Nodaway C. H., Nodaway County—Prospects for corn pretty fair, but all other grain crops have failed. Wheat and oats have been destroyed by rust.

GEORGIA.

Monticello, Jasper County.—The prospects are that we shall have an abundant crop of corn, and an average cotton crop.

ARKANSAS.

Elizabeth, Jackson County—Cotton and corn are the staples, and we think there will be an average crop of both.

Searcy, White County.—Cotton is the chief product; prospects good.

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County.—Cotton is our chief staple; the prospects are very good for a large crop.

Dr. Fenelon Hasbrouck, of Peekskill, declined the offer of a clerkship in the New-York Custom-House, for the reason that he has undertaken to conduct a newspaper; and aside from other objections, does not care to lay himself open to "the suspicion ever attaching to a local paper whose editor is in the employ of the General Government."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	16	—
Flour, bbls	17,195	2,539
Wheat, bushels	34,566	—
Wheat, sacks	—	1,053
Corn, bushels	22,105	2,970
Corn, sacks	—	792
Hams, canvased	1,500	—
Whisky, bbls	465	—

ASHES—Are quiet and languid at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate and prices are unaltered. Sales 75 bags Java at 15c.; 432 bags triage Laguayra on private terms, and 50 bags Cape St. Domingo at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The demand is very limited, and prices are unaltered. New Sheathing, 25½c.@26c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21¼c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c. ₱ lb. The Lake Superior *Miner* gives the following shipments of Copper from the different mines named during the present season: *Ogima*, 41,576; *Toltec*, 41,523; *Mass*, 50,-309; *Evergreen*, 4,997; *Aztec*, 3,251; *Rioge*, 101,628; *National*, 267,415; *Adventure*, 140,443; *Jos. Coulter*, 6,211; *Norwich*, 5,440. Total shipments, 662,793 lbs., or 331 tons 33 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 650 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands at 12½c.@12⅝c.; do. Gulfs at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, the market closing languidly.

DRY GOODS—The trade in staple and choice fancy fabrics is steadily improving. Southern and southwestern buyers are purchasing most freely. In Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Jeans and Prints, a lively business has been transacted since our last. Prices of really desirable styles are quite firm, and, in some instances, favor factors. Printing Cloths have been in good demand and have ruled firm, with a turn in favor of the manufacturer. The sales in Providence during the week ending Aug. 9, amounted to 51,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces 64@64, on private terms; 3,000 pieces 64@64, at 5⅝c.; 4,000 pieces 60@68, at 5¾c.; 7,000 pieces 60@64, at 5½c; 5,000 pieces 60@64, on private terms; 8,000 pieces 60@60, on private terms; 2,000 pieces 56@60, at 5½c.; 2,000 pieces 56@56, at 4¾c.; 4,000 pieces 52@56, 4¾c.; 6,000 pieces 48@52, on private terms; 5,000 pieces 48@52, at 4½c. Fancy Cassimeres continue in active request, and are stiffly held. Other kinds of domestic goods, especially Woolens, are rather moderately inquired for, and prices of lots not exactly suited to the wants of buyers, tend downward. The most active movements in foreign goods have occurred in Silks, which are abundant, and only really choice styles have commanded full rates. Woolens, adapted to the requirements of the Fall trade, have also been in fair request, at, however, irregular prices, owing, in part, to the pressure on the market of a large amount of old stock, which is selling now at very low rates, as holders are eager to get rid of it.

DYEWOOD—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Savanilla Fustic, for export, at private bargain.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour. Rejected lots are quite freely offered, and are in slack demand, at a shade lower prices. Other kinds are quiet, and tending downward. Home dealers, who are the principal purchasers, buy only such parcels as they immediately require. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 05
Rejected Extra State	4 15	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 45	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Canadian continues scarce and in demand at full rates; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 75@$5 60 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern, especially that of fancy and extra quality, is active and buoyant. Sales 2,350 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 25@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales of the latter, to arrive, were reported at our quotation.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, and sound lots continue firm: sales 66,700 bushels, including prime white Canadian, at private bargain; unsound to prime white Western at $1 08@$1 22; mixed Western on private terms; inferior to good red Western (Winter) at $1 12½@$1 16; ordinary to good Milwaukee Club at 96c.@$1; unsound to prime new white Southern at $1 10@$1 50; and unsound to good new red Southern at $1@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant and is lower. The demand is fair at the reduced rates. Sales 52,000 bushels, at 70c.@75c. for unsound mixed Western; 78c.@85c. for inferior to good do.; 88c.@90c. for White Southern, 95c.@96c. for Yellow Southern, and $1 for choice round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much; sales having been reported of 2,800 bushels, in lots, at from 81c. for ordinary, in the slip to 85c. for prime Northern, delivered, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are quiet yet steady. Western, 51c.@53c.; State, 48c@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@48c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported during the week of 2,100 bales, chiefly at 7½c. ₱ lb, six months' credit. Other kinds of Foreign are quiet, yet steady. American is also inactive and prices are for the most part nominal. American, $120@$130 for undressed, and $150@$195 for dressed, ₱ ton. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,000 bales Manila, at 7¾c. ₱ lb., eight months' credit; and 50 bales Jute, at $90 ₱ ton, six months. In St. Louis, during the three business days, ending with Aug. 9, sales were made of 1,577 bales common to choice undressed American, at $83@$100 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Continue in good request and are firm, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c.@25¼c.; Rio Grande, 24c; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California, at 22c. @22½c. for Dry, and 17c @18c., for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras, at 20½c.@21c.; Barcelonas, 17c.; Savanilla, 16c.@16½c., and City Slaughter, at 9½c.@10c ₱ lb. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 88,511, against 167,818 same time last year, and 66,055 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bbls., nearly all to speculators, at 4½c.@6c. ₱ l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—THRICE MARRIED.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—MAY FESTIVAL—THE MANIAC—BETSY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE GUARDSMAN—FOUR LOVERS—GLORIOUS MINORITY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS, &c.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—FRENCH THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The letters of our correspondents in Great Salt Lake City and at the camp of the Army in Cedar Valley, bring news from Utah one week later than previous advices. Our latest dates are to the 17th of July, at which time the city had resumed its wonted aspect, nearly all the refugees having returned to their homes and the pursuit of their avocations. An investigation of the condition of the Territorial Library had confirmed the suspicion that the Mormon leaders falsified when they declared that the books remained undisturbed. A large portion of the law books formerly contained in the Library have disappeared. The Mormons preserved the semblance of peace at last advices, but their hatred of the Gentile irruption was manifested in various unpleasant ways. Among the news we publish to-day will be found some curious extracts from the Deseret *News*, the organ of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The lastest accounts from the Army indicate that the forces are in good condition, enjoying comfortable quarters.

The fortunes of ZULOAGA, the Mexican President, appear to be rapidly on the wane. Later advices received at New-Orleans state that he had abandoned the City of Mexico, and that General MORENO had abandoned Tampico, upon which latter place the Liberals were advancing.

There now remains but little doubt that the mission of Gen. JEREZ, the special agent of the Nicaraguan Government, will prove a failure. The Administration is in no wise disposed to allow that Government any longer to traffic on the Transit question. The policy of the Administration has been thoroughly and definitely settled, and without undertaking to define the peculiar interests of our citizens, it is determined to require and enforce the opening of the Transit route, and to protect fully whoever may possess legal claims under the Nicaraguan Government.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* publishes an extract from a letter written by Judge MCALPIN, at Manzanilla, in which he expresses his full belief that the Liberals will eventually succeed in Mexico. The battle on the 2d of July at Cohina, was very disastrous to the Church Party. The Liberals are also successful everywhere in Northern Mexico.

We have received papers from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the 28th ult., but they do not contain any news of interest. The heavy rains that have lately fallen have greatly improved the vegetation of the island, which needed the change. There are, however, apprehensions that sickness may follow this great abundance of rain.

Nothing later has been received from Trinity Bay with reference to the working of the Atlantic Telegraph. Meantime great preparations are making throughout the country for celebrating in an appropriate manner the event of the transmission of the first message under the waters of the Atlantic.

About one-third of the ten million loan, with the premiums attached, has already been deposited in the United States Treasury, and there is little doubt that by the 1st of September the whole amount will have been paid in.

The President is to leave Bedford Springs for Washington to-day.

The returns of the election in Kansas, which begin to come in with some degree of accuracy, indicate a majority of 10,000 to 12,000 against the English bill. A number of precincts remain to be heard from.

The steam-boiler in the Niagara Falls Paper mill, on Bath Island, exploded yesterday, setting on fire the rag-room, and the building was completely burned. The loss is reported at $100,000—insured for about $65,000.

The bark *Cordelia* of Boston, ten days from Cienfuegos, was spoken Aug. 8, by the steamship *Star of the West*, lat. 24° 22′, lon. 81° 3′. She had lost her second mate and three seamen by yellow fever.

The Board of Supervisors met again yesterday afternoon, and adjourned because there was not a quorum present. This is the third failure in succession. The reason is understood to be that the Democrats have not a sufficient vote to carry the $300,000 appropriation to the Commissioners of Records, and that they are determined to stay away until they have votes enough.

The counterfeiters ALLEN and COLLINS, arrested a few days ago, at Sheep's Head Bay, for passing counterfeit 5s on the National Bank of Providence, were partially examined before Justice VOORHIES, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and recommitted for further examination.

WM. BAKER *alias* Wm. Barnesby, the third person arrested for being concerned in stealing $10,000 from the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, was sent to that city on Wednesday night.

A child of MRS. MANNING, corner of Sedgwick and Columbia streets, Brooklyn, was burned to death on Wednesday last, while its mother was temporarily absent.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday and transacted a considerable amount of routine business.

The City Council of Hoboken, at a special meeting, Wednesday evening, resolved to commemorate the success of the Submarine Telegraph enterprise by a salute and a display of fireworks, as soon as the Queen's Message is transmitted to the President.

The General Market, yesterday, exhibited less firmness for State and Western Flour, which was less inquired for. Other kinds of Flour, as well as sound lots of Wheat, were in good request at uniform rates. Corn was plenty and heavy. Provisions were in moderate demand. Coffee, Cotton and Rice were quiet. Sugars were more active, and closed with more firmness. Freights continued dull.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council are likely to have ample time to complete all necessary arrangements for the grand civic display in honor of the completion of the Ocean Telegraph. The Queen's message has not yet been received, and it, probably, will not be in several days. The Committee have determined to expend five hundred dollars in candles for illuminating the City Hall. The "Committee on Tar-barrels and Music-stands" have reported progress, and a sub-Committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the grand dinner. Among the resolutions adopted yesterday was one requesting the Agent of the Company to permit the City of New-York to send a greeting to the city of London as soon as the messages of the Queen and the President have been transmitted. The resolution is a very modest and proper one, but we fear it will excite the jealousy of some of our rival municipalities both East and South of us. One of the Councilmen made a quite superfluous suggestion, that the commanders of the forts in our harbor should salute the *Niagara* on her return to this port. Our citizens at large, and particularly the cautious denizens of Wall-street, appear to be waiting for the first message to be transmitted under the Ocean before they make arrangements for celebrating the great event.

Organic Blunders.

It is said that President BUCHANAN intends to hasten his return from Bedford Springs, and certainly he is needed at the Capital, if for no other reason, to check the indiscretions of his newspaper organ. When Kansas rejected the English bill by so overwhelming a vote, prudence would have suggested to the Washington *Union* a degree of quiet reserve. The result was evidently the reverse of gratifying to the Administration. But it was a fixed, immovable fact, and as such should have been respected. The people of Kansas refused to swallow the Lecompton Constitution, with all the sugaring Mr. ENGLISH and the President could plaster over it. Had their vote been otherwise, the gates of the Union were open wide. But they chose to wait until with a Constitution of their own making they should again knock for admission. When that future application shall be made is their own affair. Other States have nothing to do with it. The Administration has no business to interfere. The *Union* has no concern with the matter. It will be time enough to consider it when made.

But not so thinks the President's organ. That miraculous newspaper is not yet satisfied with what it has had of Kansas difficulty. Its serene mind is disturbed by the way the people voted. It cannot wait till the next Constitution comes up, but must put its hand in now. Without loss of time it sketches the new programme. Kansas, having ungratefully rejected the boon of Slavery, is to be kept, by way of penalty, in outer territorial darkness until she shall have a hundred thousand inhabitants. With Slavery fifty thousand would suffice.

We know not whether the *Union* is surprised—certainly it has no reason to be—at the eagerness with which the damaging issue it offers is caught up by the Republican journals. It has performed for its enemies the greatest possible service. To claim on behalf of the Democratic Party, that Kansas with Slavery should be accorded privileges denied to Kansas without that great blessing, furnishes Republican capital of the most active kind. Nothing short of judicial blindness could betray the *Union* into a step so fatal to the interest of its masters. No practical advantage can accrue from discussing political questions in advance. It is quite enough to meet emergencies as they arise, without borrowing labor and embarrassment from the future. But since the *Union* has seen fit in its character of Government Expositor, to pass sentence upon Kansas for the crime of rejecting Lecompton, the cause is moved forward upon the calendar. That journal will find the Free States quite ready for the issue. It is one which respect for their cherished institutions, no less than choice, forbids them to decline. If a free Territory is not, in the opinion of the Democracy, as good as a Territory with Slavery, it is due to the North that the fact should be met. In an article which we copy this morning, the *Union* preposterously asserts that the English bill was rejected because of the unwillingness of Kansas to come in as a State, and that by her vote against Lecompton she accepts the policy of remaining a Territory till her population reaches a hundred thousand. But we need not dispute with the organ on this point. If the *Union* is correct, the result will prove it. Kansas, if she accepts the policy of continuing outside, will of course make no speedy application for admission. But should she think best to present herself next Winter with a Constitution of her own framing, what then? We pause for the *Union's* reply.

Two New Senators.

We learn by the steamship *St. Louis*, that Oregon has elected JOSEPH LANE and DELAZON SMITH to represent her in the Senate; and although she is not yet admitted into the family of States, and therefore can strictly have no power to appoint Senators, we suppose the irregularity will be overlooked in her case, as similar flaws have been before, and that Messrs. LANE and SMITH are the lucky men who will find themselves entitled to seats in the upper house of Congress, so soon as their Territory shall take her place as the thirty-third or thirty-fourth member of the Confederacy. Gen. LANE has long been a prominent citizen of Oregon, and occupied a position which naturally recommended him for the Senate. But in the case of his colleague it is otherwise. The advancement of DELAZON (better known as Delusion) SMITH, is a full-grown specimen of that extraordinary luck which sometimes rewards reckless adventurers. Delusion's earlier days, some twenty years ago, were spent in Western New-York, where he figured as a sort of political Joe Smith. He was a flippant, idle, noisy talker, busying himself chiefly with radical Democracy and Atheism. To say that he was popular would be a departure from the truth; and to assert that he was respected would be liable to the same objection. Feeling such to be the case he took his talents to some other market. The first responsible purchaser proved to be Captain TYLER, then in the zenith of his unpopularity. For once in our history there was an Administration with fewer adherents than offices to dispose of. It was manifestly the golden opportunity for DELAZON SMITH, and he put forth his hand to seize it. But such was his reputation that even TYLER was coy. For months the Executive turned up its nose. But importunity prevailed, and a roving mission among the South American Republics was assigned to "Delusion." He accepted, got his papers, and departed. For some two years he ranged over the Southern continent, doing what no man could tell. The Administration grew tired of such an emissary, and would fain recall him. But "Delusion" headed that movement. He took good care not to be found. So long as his salary was running he too kept running. Yet all things have an end. The close of the Tyler dynasty brought him home. After paying his respects to the Treasury, and pocketing the balance due him, he set his face toward the Columbia River. No one who knows him will be surprised at his election to the Senate. He is one of those singular creatures with whom no one fate is more or less probable than any other.

ELECTORAL VOTE IN 1860.—Before the next Presidential Election three new States, additional to those voting in 1856, will have been admitted, viz: Minnesota, already in the Union, with Kansas and Oregon to come in next Winter. In 1856 the whole number of electoral votes was 296; with the above-mentioned new States, the whole number in 1860 will be 306. Of this number, 154 will be required for a majority. And of the 306 electoral votes 120 will belong to the Slave States, and 186 to the Free States. The majority of the North over the South is thus shown to be 60.

Pretenders and their Prospects.

One can't help feeling a kind of interest in a Pretender, however down-at-the-heel or out-at-the-elbows he may be. Let us hope that it is because there is more good nature in human nature than cynics are willing to allow. The Old Pretender, JAMES III., or the Chevalier DE ST. GEORGE, or what you will, was a dull, besotted, abased old creature enough, out of all doubt; and yet one has a kind of sneaking kindness for him which is not aroused by Brandy Nan, his luckier sister, nor by the two GEORGES of the name, First and Second, who predominated over England with bad morals and worse English all the time he was laying claim to the throne. CHARLES III., too, better known as CHARLES EDWARD, or the Young Chevalier, gives a romantic fillip to the heart by contagion from *Waverley* and the Jacobite songs, which the red face and bob-wig of Farmer George fail to excite, though he never got drunk nor beat his wife. And there is something touching in the sequel of the medal which his brother, HENRY IX, of England, (which he never saw,) commonly called the Cardinal of York, had struck to put his poor claims to the British Crown on record in cabinets of the curious, while he was living all the time on a pension from the Elector of Hanover, who was *de facto* on his throne.

There are always more or less of these waifs and estrays floating or wandering about the world. And there is almost always some positive political interest attached to their whereabouts and their whatabouts, inasmuch as your dethroned monarch, or true heir unseated, is always intriguing for his restoration with as sure an instinct as your President busies himself all his first term in conspiring how he can make sure of a second. Ambitious aspirants must be often put in a dilemma between their prospects from the man in the saddle and those which may lie in the power of him that is trying to get hold of the stirrup so as to tip him over. He was a sensible Christian who took off his hat to the statue of Jupiter at Rome, saying: "Sir, should you ever happen to come into power again, please to remember that I was civil to you in your adversity!" So there must be, even now, many who, halting both ways, distracted between the present and the possible, who would like to make a like provision against rainy weather. Late European papers tell us of the casual residence at one and the same time, in Frankfort, of three Pretenders to three crowns. Don MIGUEL to that of Portugal, the Count DE MONTEMOLIN to that of Spain, and the Count DE CHAMBORD to that of France. The coincidence was odd, and not unnaturally recalled the six majesties whom CANDIDE met at supper at the *table d'hôte* at Venice, who had all come there to see the Carnival: ACHMET III., IYAN, Emperor of Russia, CHARLES EDWARD, as above, two kings of Poland, and THEODORE, King of Corsica. The last monarch, unluckily, was not able to pay his scot, and his royal brethren made up a purse to buy him some clean shirts. He afterwards was the predecessor of the late Mr. Dorrit, as Father of the Marshalsea, in London, where his levee was attended by the excellent Ferdinand, Count Fathom, who found him in an apartment hung with half-penny ballads for tapestry, with a trundle-bed for a canopy, and a woollen night-cap instead of a crown.

The company at Frankfort might have been enlarged at least to the number of CANDIDE'S fellow-guests at Venice, had a traveler of this day been as lucky as the pupil of the sage Doctor Pangloss. There is the Count DE PARIS to begin with, and the Emperor FRANCIS, and LOLA MONTEZ'S King LUDWIG of Bavaria, and Count GUSTAVSON, the legitimate King of Sweden, and, we dare say, two or three others. But Kings, like Satan, "are wiser than of yore," and are very seldom caught so "personally unprovided" as King THEODORE, or even the other chance companions of CANDIDE.

The experiences of the last seventy years have taught them the prudence of having some small *peculium* laid away in England or this country to fall back upon, should popular tempests drive them from the shelter of their palaces to rough it in the world. And, really, there seems no reason why any of these discrowned heads should despair of finding themselves one day reëncircled with the round and top of sovereignty. Twenty years ago, what seemed so utterly without form and void as the Bonapartist pretension? The chances of HENRY IX. against GEORGE III. were scarcely more desperate at the beginning of this century than those of any of the blood of NAPOLEON in the middle of it. And yet we have seen for ten years one of his name, whether of his blood or not, at the head of the French nation, and ruling it more despotically than he ever dared to do. It were curious, if unprofitable, to consider what would have happened there if LOUIS PHILIPPE had ordered the outlaw, when seized after his Boulogne invasion, to be tried for the murder of the Lieutenant he shot with his own hand, and then left him for execution, as he well deserved to be! None other of the race have ever shown talent, or the unscrupulousness that often passes for it, to have stolen the precious diadem from the shelf, "under an old shirt in his bureau," where Hosea Biglow says the poor old citizen King had left it, and put it in his pocket. But these speculations belong to the *Media Scientia* of the schoolmen, which teaches what would have happened had the events of history fallen out otherwise than they did.

And, really, the chances of the present generation of Pretenders are by no means so bad as they might be. Two, at least, of the Frankfort triumvirate, if they have good luck, may come uppermost yet, as the wheel of Fortune goes trundling round and round. We, certainly, most devoutly hope that that vagabond Don MIGUEL will never take the place of the good little PEDRO V., who now bears himself so meekly and so wisely in his high office. And how does it happen, we ask, in passing, that two of the best and cleverest princes now reigning—Don PEDRO V. and his uncle, the Emperor of the Brazils—should have sprung from the House of Braganza, at this late date? But as to the other two, the odds are that their turn will come yet. The Muñoz dynasty in Spain can hardly last much longer; and, when it comes down, the Count DE MONTEMOLIN is more likely than anybody else to replace the present disgraceful sovereign and her spurious brood. The Spanish nation love royalty, and must have some kind of a graven image to bow down before, and if CHARLES VI. (we believe that is his style) have learned anything and forgotten nothing, he may do quite as well as any other, and he lies most immediately in the way. And when the Bonapartist bubble bursts in France,—glistering without, but mephitic air within,—it seems as if one or the other branch of the old family must be called to the vacant throne. And though the boy Count DE PARIS is obstinate in refusing to yield any of his airy rights, still, in case the conjuncture should occur, doubtless, means will be found to bring him, like other stubborn boys, to reason. And, as HENRI V. has no children, and the young Count will be the heir presumptive, it would be no more than reason to which he would be brought, if induced to allow the prince of the elder branch to mount first the many-headed beast, which he supposes himself to have come into the world, booted and spurred, to ride, if he is to have his turn when he is done. Only they must, both of them, have a care not to use the spurs too freely, or they may find themselves again pitched out of the saddle and reduced to be a pedestrian Pretender again.

The English in India.

The present position of the English in India is critical; if we may believe all the intelligence brought by the last Indian mail. The fall of Lucknow has neither ended the war, nor broken the rebellion which, now more than a year old, seems bolder, stronger, and more confident of ultimate success than ever. Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, and all the important fortresses in the rebellious districts are held by British troops; but British authority scarcely extends further than the range of the British guns, and beyond that, the country is entirely in possession of the rebel forces. All attempts of the Government to restore order and tranquillity are set at defiance by these roving marauders; who are defeated and driven from one point only to reappear, recruited, at another; who mark their course through the country by setting fire to the indigo factories, to the public and private bungalows, and to the railway dépôts, and by plundering and destroying British property wherever they can find it.

These rebels, moreover, carry with them the sympathy of the rural classes, who furnish them with stores, recruits, and means of transport; thus evincing their hatred of the British rule, which seems to be as intense as it was with the agricultural classes in Ireland two centuries ago. SCINDIAH, the Maharajah of Gwalior, a faithful ally of the British, has just been sacrificed to this hatred; and in Allahabad, one of the strongest fortresses of India, the townspeople could not be restrained from setting fire to the British barracks, and Lord CANNING, who makes his headquarters there, finds it necessary for the protection of his life, to keep a strong guard constantly about his person.

This state of things indicates that England can never hope to hold India through the affections of its people. The Indian would now prefer the worst form of native government—a government ten times more corrupt and oppressive than that which DALHOUSIE pretended to discover at the Court of WAGID ALY of Lucknow—to the government of the British.

The climate is proving to be as deadly a foe to the British troops as this hatred of the people. The present season is said to be the hottest that has been felt in India for many years. According to the meteorological register kept at the Surveyor-General's office in Calcutta, the temperature of the first half of the month of June, 1858, exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by 11°, the thermometer standing at 105° in the shade, while last year it reached only 94°. There has also been a remarkable absence this year of northwesters in March and April, with their accompanying showers; so that the total fall of rains in Bengal this year has been 6¾ inches less than during the corresponding period of last year. This torrid heat, day after day, has told fearfully upon the unacclimated European troops, who, kept on the march buttoned up to the chin in broadcloth uniforms and leathern stocks, have fallen in numbers at the road-side, prostrated by sun-strokes, apoplexies and fevers. The Indian papers speak of some regiments in Oude being decimated by the heat.

The critical position of the British troops in India is very apparent. On this point the latest Indian papers speak very plainly; for the Gagging act, as it was called, expired by limitation on the 14th of June last, and the Indian press is again free. Public opinion in the Army, if the India journals are to be relied upon, has set strongly against Sir COLIN CAMPBELL since the fall of Lucknow, because of the repeated escapes of the enemy, his failure to capture any of the noted rebel leaders, and his forcing his troops into a hot-weather campaign and into a guerrilla war. Those who are in immediate contact with the Commander-in-Chief consider his tactics worthy of the peerage; but the great majority of active officers, it is reported, deny his claim to excellence altogether. Lucknow, they say, might have been relieved by a Serjeant-Major, the only merit of the affair being the exactness of the discipline enforced. In their opinion, Sir COLIN is but an East Indian Soult, who can collect an hundred thousand men, but when collected knows not how to use them; as is shown by the anarchy of the provinces said to be subdued, by the invariable escape of the rebels, and by the success with which the Sepoys outmarch and outwit the English troops. While competent to conduct a seige or a pitched battle, Sir COLIN appears to be ignorant of the requirements of a guerrilla war, such as is now, and probably for years will be carried on between the Bengal rebels and the English troops. On this account it is, that, while he has won every battle which he has fought in India, he has never annihilated his enemy nor ever succeeded in clearing a province. At this moment, according to the India journals, his tactics are injuring the prestige of the British name, and seriously impeding the pacification of Oude.

THE GALWAY LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The proprietors of the Galway line of ocean steamers very correctly set forth the advantages of this route of European travel. It is the intention of the company to place six steamers on the line, four of which—the *Prince Albert*, the *Indian Empire*, the *American Empire*, and the *British Empire*—have already commenced running. The *American Empire* is the next vessel due at this port. The voyage to Europe by the Galway line is shorter than by any of the other ocean routes, and the company, for the sum of $90, will take passengers in the first class, including conveyance, to any part of Great Britain. These advantages, and the increased travel between America and Europe, should insure to the Galway line the success which its enterprise deserves.

Mr. Poor on American Railroads.

—Mr. HENRY V. POOR, known to the public as the editor of a respectable weekly newspaper in this City, devoted to Railroad interests and information, has addressed a communication to the London *Times* in deprecation of that journal's unfavorable remarks upon American Railroads as an object of English investment. The letter of Mr. POOR, together with some observations thereon by the *Times*, were published yesterday in the Commercial columns of this paper. The special aim of Mr. POOR is to show that the Illinois Central, long regarded as among the safest of our railroads, is not to be viewed in the light of a fair specimen, but as an exceptional case, in which speculation was allowed to exercise a malign influence from the beginning—an influence which the donation of two and a half million acres of land along the route of the road, and in the heart of the Illinois prairies, has been ineffectual to countervail. That gentleman assures the capitalists of England that the failure of the Illinois Company is not by any means to be taken as evidence against the general safety of American Railroad investments.

We can agree with Mr. POOR on a single point. He is right in assuming that the question does not turn upon the case of the Illinois Central. But in the remainder of his positions and inferences we must separate from him. A simple regard for truth compels us to say that Railroad investment, as a general rule, has proved a loss to American stockholders. Nor is this assertion invalidated in the slightest degree by Mr. POOR's statement, true enough in itself, that many American Railroads have for years paid 8 or 10 per cent. dividends. The question *how* they have paid them Mr. P. refrains from discussing. Nor does he explain the fact that none of the stocks, which ostensibly yield so large a return, approach to par, while State stocks, at six per cent. interest, readily command a premium. If, then, our Railways have proved a ruinous investment to citizens of the United States, how can they be safe for Englishmen?

Mr. POOR refers to the large gross receipts of the New-York Central, which have gone as high as eight millions per annum, to uphold his estimate of the stock of that road and some other roads in this country. We are not surprised at his reference to the business of the New-York Central. It is large. But his inference from that fact, though specious, is fallacious. One-half the gross amount is from freights, which have been carried at a loss for years. The other half is from passengers, *at two cents a mile*. Mr. POOR would have been more instructive to his English readers had he shown the amount of net receipts, instead of the gross revenue of the road. And so of the other model roads cited by him. Of all those exceptional cases which the London *Times*, in deference to Mr. POOR's statements, feels compelled to admit are profitable, not one has fairly, and on correct principles, paid a dividend during the last ten years. They are no more trustworthy for investment by English or American capitalists than the bankrupt Illinois Central, and most of them not so much so. We venture to say that the intelligent business man is not to be found who would purchase the stock of the best of them with a view to holding it permanently at even the low market rates—nay, not at any price. They do not enjoy the confidence of the community, and are held for investment only by the unsuspicious and uninformed.

It is a sorry exhibition, financially, which our Railroads present to the world. One thousand millions of dollars have been contributed by stockholders for the benefit of the public. This enormous donation in aid of the general prosperity has come from the unwilling pockets of men who expected large profits. So far as they are concerned, it is sunk. We imagine that liberality of this particular description has about come to an end, both here and in Great Britain.

Yet a failure so tremendous was not a necessary result. As we remarked in the TIMES of Monday, it is the offspring of dishonesty and incompetency in railroad management. Stockholders have blindly placed confidence in men of high position, have made them Directors, and then left the entire business in their hands, without scrutiny or examination of any kind. Human nature must be changed before such a system can be otherwise than disastrous. There should be, in matters of pecuniary trust, no such thing as confidence—we mean that confidence which can dispense with the closest watchfulness. Every stockholder should know personally how the affairs of the Company are conducted. If he cannot do this, let him sell his stock to those who can. Men should be chosen directors, not because they are largely in business, and prominent in the community, for such usually have little time at their command, but with special reference to their integrity, careful habits, and willingness to perform faithfully the labor assigned them. Had our Railroad system been conducted on such principles, we should not be called to witness the utter financial failure which it now presents.

Decadence of the Bar.

The New-York Bar bids fair to become, very shortly, a very disgusting institution. We do not share in the belief that a lawyer is bound by any moral law to behave better than men of any other calling; but there are temptations in his position which call for vastly greater care and circumspection in his language and behavior. The peculiarity of his situation lies in the fact that he earns his bread as a trustee, to whose honor, honesty and gentlemanhood, are committed the lives and fortunes and reputations of other people. His responsibilities are great, and for this reason his conscientious and abiding sense of them should be great as well. Moreover, he is by trade a disputant, and therefore should cultivate the virtues of patience and good temper; and he ought to be a scholar, and therefore should, at least, in the exercise of his calling, display good manners. He is constantly placed in positions in which both patience and temper are sorely tried, and it is just as much his duty to see that both one and the other are not found wanting, as to study his case.

We are tempted into this hundredth iteration of trite remarks by the scene in which Mr. JOHN GRAHAM figured before Justice OSBORNE, in the swill-milk case the other day. Mr. GRAHAM is a prominent member of the Bar in this City, and strangers will naturally conclude that his manners are a fair specimen of what forensic etiquette permits among legal gentlemen in the metropolis of the Union.

We have published Mr. GRAHAM'S card, in which he offers, in extenuation of his conduct and that of the Justice who apparently connived at it, that the Court had adjourned, and it was in his private capacity that he uttered the scandalous language which has been so extensively commented upon. But, though this explanation may serve as an apology for Justice OSBORNE, we do not see that it is of any special value to Mr. GRAHAM.

The decencies of professional and public life have, however, been for some years sinking lower and lower in New-York. We commented a few weeks ago upon the prominence in our political system which prize-fighters have been gradually assuming. They sit in high places, in both branches of the Common Council, in the Federal service, and are honored at their death by public celebration of their obsequies. Worse than all this, if worse can be, their language, manners, standard of right and wrong, notions of decency, and of excellence, seem to be in process of adoption, not only by our fast young men, but by counsel in good practice. It is scarcely a year since the Corporation Counsel assaulted an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, in open Court, before the highest tribunal in the State, in a strain of the filthiest and most revolting slang, which no decent publican would permit to pass unchecked in his bar-room, and continued for ten minutes without a word of interruption or remonstrance from the presiding Judge. The morals of the ring seem to make as much way in the same direction as its language. If counsel may lawfully serve the public and their clients by violation of faith and honor in the practice of their profession, Courts of Justice would soon become as injurious to the public morals, and as much deserving of suppression, as dance-houses or low groggeries. We have now got so far, that a counsellor in Court may, without apparent loss of professional standing, not only use bad language, but offer to "lick the prisoner," and call him names, and in the most approved Bowery fashion challenge him to a pugilistic encounter. If these things continue, a young man entering upon the profession to-day will, forty years hence, have some curious incidents to relate amongst his forensic reminiscenses. But a very small part of his journal will contain court-room *bon mots*, curious moot points, clever repartees, odd decisions, anecdotes of racy witnesses, or any of the thousand and one curious pictures of life and manners such as now crowd on an old lawyer's memory. He will tell his grandchildren of matches fought on "flats" between distinguished District-Attorneys and notorious burglars; of bloody noses given to rising lawyers for gross contempt of Court; of grand melees in open Court, in which the General Term demolished the defendant's counsel, and by the aid of the Court, ink-bottles and the crier, expelled them from the room; he will tell of arguments and addresses from legal luminaries which the bully of a low brothel could utter; he will tell of an era in which foulness passed for ability, obscenity for wit, and thick calves for eloquence and learning; he will tell of a bar and bench filled by blackguards, and occupied only with the interests of clients of their own class, for none others will dare to go to law.

A CALL TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.—The Washington *Union* has "seen it reported," but is, of course, "quite ignorant of the authority," that the clerks and employes in the Departments are required to pay political taxes for the support of the Democratic Party. But it hopes it is true, and that the money will be faithfully applied. Any clerk who hesitates about paying is, in the *Union's* opinion, "a miserable scavenger," and "a person in the public service" who neglects to contribute "at least two dollars and a half a year on each thousand of his salary to support the cause of Democracy should be dismissed."

Now we admire this plain sort of talk. What surprises us is not that the organ likes the tax, but that it never heard of such a thing before. But there is really a great deal of green and succulent innocence in the world after all.

Effects of Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A day or two before the publication of your recent article on the Effects of Emancipation, I saw a communication in the *Journal of Commerce* from a subscriber to that paper, pitching into the English in glorious style for daring to say a word against American Slavery while they permit the (of course) much more infamous Coolie trade to be carried on in British ships, and Coolies to be imported (to be *paid* for their services—there's the rub) into British Colonies. Judging from the treatment white emigrants and sailors meet with on American packet-ships, it is very possible that the Coolies on British ships don't meet with first class accommodation or treatment: but it does not follow that all the deaths occur from cruelty. If the British shippers do, as has been asserted, deceive the poor wretches by false representations, the Coolie is not so ignorant as not to consent to the terms of the bargain with a good grace so as to secure an advance, nor so scrupulous as to neglect trying all sorts of schemes to back out of his agreement after fingering the money. However, the writer referred to ridicules scornfully the pretensions of the English to philanthropy or honor, and goes over the tale of the infernal infamy of forcing opium on John Chinaman at the point of the bayonet. Asserting, of course, the utter ruin of the West Indies *in consequence of emancipation*, he says: "The truth is, the *philanthropy* of England was no *philanthropy* at all. The whole was a piece of Parliamentary trickery. The facts are these: For several years prior to the emancipation in the West Indies, WILBERFORCE and a few devoted followers were in the habit of making, toward the end of the session of Parliament, their annual motion for the emancipation of the negroes in the Colonies. Their efforts met with but little attention, and were easily passed over. But when the great factors of London, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow and Bristol, (at that time a place of great trade with the West Indies,) *found that almost all the West India estates were mortgaged beyond what they could be sold for*, and that they themselves were the owners, more or less directly, of those mortgages, which had been given to secure their advances, and saw no means by which they could ever realize their money, the scheme was concocted among themselves to join WILBERFORCE or his plan of emancipation, on the condition of the payment to the proprietors *pro rata*, and this *pro rata* was so nicely adjusted by these *philanthropists!* to the aggregate amount of the mortgages, *that of the* £20,000,000 *appropriated for the payment, about* £18,400,000 *only were paid, of which over* £16,000,000 *'never left the Island of Great Britain,'* but went to pay these philanthropic mortgagees. This may startle some of us, who, looking only at the surface of things, innocently imagine the ministry of Great Britain to be the most amiable, philanthropic men in the world."

In another place he says England and France "both see their error in emancipating the negroes on the West India Islands, thus virtually throwing away these valuable possessions."

Now, Mr. Editor, if the truth and the facts be as above mentioned, I want to know whether the West Indies were really ruined by emancipation, or whether they were in a hopeless state of insolvency during their palmiest days of slavery? Were they not worse off then, according to this pro-slavery advocate, than they are now?.

How is it that I have never seen any American paper publish a statement I saw once in a Demerara gazette, or Trinidad paper, stating that these worked-to-death coolies, having served out their agreed term, on being told that the passage money ($90 per head) for their return to China was ready, *volunteered*, if that were given to them, to serve another five years for the same wages they had been receiving, and *then* would pay their own passage home. One such fact is worth more than a million of indefinite allegations about cruelties to coolies, or sneers at English philanthropy. Yours, respectfully,

ANTI-NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Jerez—The Administration and the Nicaragua Transit—The Loan to be Opened—The Ten Million Loan—The Ocean Mails—Land Grant Resolution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

General JEREZ, the special representative of Nicaragua, with his suite, is expected in this city to-morrow morning from Bedford Springs, where he has been to have an interview with the President in relation to the affairs of his country.

The policy of the Administration in reference to the Nicaragua Transit has been thoroughly and definitely settled. Without undertaking to define the peculiar interests of our citizens, they are determined to require and enforce the opening of the route, and fully to protect whoever may be the legal claimants under the Nicaraguan Government. General JEREZ' mission will turn out an utter failure, as the Administration will in no event permit the Nicaraguan Government any longer to trade and traffic on the Transit question.

About one-third of the Ten Million Loan has already been deposited in the Treasury, together with the premium, and it is confidently expected that by the 1st of September the entire amount will be paid in. An extension of time could have been obtained by the bidders, but as the interest will not commence until the deposits are made, there are few likely to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Postmaster-General returned to-night in improved health. He will immediately apply himself to the settlement of the difficulties growing out of the present contract for the transportation of the Ocean Mail. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied to an inquiry respecting the right and extent of the indemnity selections allowed to Alabama by the railroad grant to that State by the act of June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of the Girard and Mobile Railroad, etc., where the sections within the six miles limits had previously been disposed of by the United States. The principle hereinafter declared is of general application. The Commissioner states that the indemnity sections must be taken between the six and fifteen miles limits in alternate sections," nearest to the tiers of sections, "granted in place." No section can be made by skipping any vacant tract, if nearest the section in place, but if it should so happen that there are no vacant lands for the indemnity near at hand, the selection may advance on until it reaches the terminus, and from the portion nearest; and if it should be necessary, the whole of the alternates between the six and fifteen mile limits to satisfy the deficiency on account of the sale of the sections in place, it may be done on the terms herein before indicated.

Referring to the fourth section of the said act of June 3, 1856, making the railroad grant, which prescribes the terms upon which the State may sell 120 sections from time to time, the Commissioner states that the Land Office takes no heed of what the State may do in that respect, so far as the action of the Office is concerned in making out lists of sections and certifying the same; that being a condition of which the State must take cognizance itself, so as to avoid making sales not warranted by law. All that the Land Office has to do is to certify the selections lawfully made, leaving the State itself to fulfill all conditions the grant has imposed upon it, saving the vendees from being recipients of invalid titles.

Movements of the President.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The President will leave here to-morrow at 9 o'clock in the morning, for Washington.

Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Later advices from Mexico state that President ZUZOAGA had abandoned the city of Mexico. General MORENO had abandoned Tampico, upon which city the Liberals were advancing.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 7th inst. contains an extract from a letter written by Judge DEALPIN, dated Manzanillo, July 9th, in which he expresses his confidence that the Liberals or Federal Party will succeed in Mexico. In the desperate battle on the 2d of July, near Colima, the Federal troops lost but few men, while the Church forces had eight hundred killed, and three hundred deserted in a body. At Colima were accumulated from the neighboring mines two millions of silver bullion, which could not be transported because of the troubled state of the country.

Intelligence from the Rio Grande to the 5th instant represents the Reactionists at variance, and the Liberals successful everywhere.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Common Council meet specially, to-night, to provide for a grand celebration to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

Governor KING returned, to-day, from his Western Canal trip.

The Contracting Board have restored the Engineers displaced by the State Engineer, last week, and dismissed his appointees.

Riotous Attack on a Baltimore Newspaper Office.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

An attack was made on the office of the *Exchange* newspaper. At 11 o'clock to-day about a dozen men arrived, armed with revolvers, and at a given signal gathered at the office.

They covered the operations of two who entered and assaulted the superintendent, Mr. CARTER, with bricks and other missiles, broke the furniture, &c. He was badly injured. One arrest was made. There is much excitement. Since the occurrence, the subscription list of the paper has increased three hundred.

The *Exchange* has lately been pretty severe upon a policeman named ENGLISH, and his course at a late riot.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Returns from the different Congressional Districts in the State, indicate the following result: Second District, ANDERSON 4,500 majority; Third District, CLARK 4,000 majority; Fifth District, WOODSON 500; Sixth District, PHELPS 5,000; Seventh District, NOELL 3,000; Fourth District, CRAIG 4,000.

Gen. Walker in Alabama—Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

General WALKER is now in Alabama, he having left here only day before yesterday for Montgomery. The story, therefore, that he is in Sonora, or *en route* there, is false.

There were one hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever in this city last week.

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, last night, elected AMASA STONE President, and reelected the old Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor.

Disastrous Fire at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

A fire broke out to-day, at noon, in the rag-room of the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, on Bath Island The fire was caused by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-room, which threw off the entire roof, spreading the fire in all directions. The building is now completely destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is reported at $100,000, and the insurance at about $65,000. The premises were owned by L. C. WOODRUFF, of Dansville, N. Y.

Correction.

The dispatches from Cleveland in relation to the election of Directors, President and other officers of a railroad, should have referred to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company, and not the Cleveland, Peoria and Alton, as stated. The mistake grew out of the transmission by the telegraph of the mere initials of the Company.

From Bermuda.

The brig *T. M. Mayhew*, which arrived here this morning from Bermuda, brings advices from that Island to the 3d of August. The papers are unusually bare of interest. The bark *Emily Taylor*, from the Mediterranean, and bound to New-York, put into St. Georges, July 29, in distress, and leaking badly. She had a cargo of marble, rags, etc., of which she had thrown overboard a considerable portion in order to lighten the ship.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

New-York Cable Celebration—Card from the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, having determined to celebrate that event by a salvo of one hundred guns and national salutes, with ringing of all the church bells, immediately upon the transmission of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and with bonfires and illuminations on that day, and also by a military and civic procession some days thereafter, to be followed by a municipal dinner, which festivities are understood and expected to take place simultaneously with those in the city of London and throughout Great Britain and the continent, would request the citizens throughout the United States and British Provinces to unite with them, and order their festivities to take place at the same time and in the same order, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Committee. Signed,

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

In addition to the above, it is suggested that as soon as the President's reply to the Queen shall have passed over the eastern wires, the wires of al the telegraph lines in the country shall be united, and the words of greeting between those two distinguished persons be thus instantly transmitted to every city, town, or village having a telegraph station, and immediately thereafter that all the bells of the country be rung for one hour, and such other demonstrations of joy made as the citizens of various localities shall deem proper or expedient.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph Celebration.

The Committee resumed its labors on Thursday. Present—Alderman MCSPEDON, (Chairman,) Alderman LYNES and Councilmen DUNN, ROSS, MULLIGAN, BUNCE and BICKFORD.

The Chairman acknowledged a communication from Mr. J. W. HADFIELD, of East Williamsburg, L. I., tendering a dislay of fire works at City Hall. The Secretary was directed to notify him and Mr. LILLIENDAHL to attend the next meeting of the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the military, the fire companies, and civic societies be requested to confer with this Committee as to the best means of making a grand demonstration at the proposed second celebration.

It was resolved to invite the masters of all vessels in New-York harbor to display their flags on both occasions, and that the national ensign be hoisted on all public buildings.

Councilman BUNCE moved the appointment of a sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements for a grand public dinner, and that they report progress to the existing Committee, which was carried and Councilmen Bunce, Ross, Lynes and Bickford, together with Alderman Hoffmire, were appointed such Sub-Committee.

On motion of Councilman BUNCE it was resolved that the Telegraph Company be requested to pass, as the second telegraphic dispatch, a greeting from the City of New-York to the city of London. Carried.

Mr. MULLIGAN, a Committee of One on the illumination of the City Hall, reported that 3,700 lights would be necessary for that building, and that the cost would be about $500. It was moved to appropriate that amount for such purpose.

Councilman Ross moved to amend, substituting $400. It was finally ordered that the work should be completed at an expense not exceeding $500.

The Committee on Music, that on Tar-barrels for conflagration, and that on Music Stands, reported progress favorably, the necessary steps having been taken.

It was ordered that the Secretary notify the Police Commissioners for a sufficient supply of Police at all necessary points.

Councilman DUNN moved that the Secretary request the commanders of Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, and at the Navy-Yard, to fire salutes on the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port. Also, that the Commissary-General fire a salute on the Battery, on the same occasion. Vessels in the Harbor also to be requested to join in such demonstration—which was carried.

The Committee then adjourned until next day.

The Hoboken City Council and the Laying of the Cable

At a special meeting of the City Council of Hoboken, called by the Acting Mayor, JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., last Wednesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Councilman REED, of the First Ward, were adopted:

Whereas, The announcement to the world of the completion of the "Submarine Telegraph," which, by the enterprise of its projectors, unites the Eastern and Western Hemispheres by a direct communication with each other, has been received, and believing that the citizens of Hoboken are not unmindful of the importance and magnitude of the enterprise to this community as well as to the whole country; It is therefore proper that some action should be taken in view of the accomplishment of so great an undertaking, and resolutions passed commendatory to those who, by their indefatigable perseverance, have so successfully brought to a happy termination this great and wonderful enterprise; and,

Whereas, Intelligence has been received that notice will be given to our sister City, New-York, of the first dispatch forwarded over its wires, by Her Majesty the Queen to the Chief Executive of these United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it is suitable and highly proper that some demonstration be made by this city on the receipt of such intelligence, by the firing of a salute on the evening of that day and some display of fireworks, commemorative of this great and grand event.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Council to confer with the citizens of this city, and with their aid and coöperation to make such arrangements as they in their judgment may deem most proper and judicious for the occasion.

The Acting Mayor is Chairman of a Committee appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolutions.

Ocean Telegraph Celebrations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Nearly all the neighboring cities have voted to make suitable demonstrations upon the receipt of the Queen's message. In Charlestown, the birth-place of Professor MORSE, bells are to be rung, salutes fired, flags displayed, and the citizens generally will illuminate their residences. Nothing definite has yet been done by the authorities of this city save bell-ringing and perhaps the firing of a salute.

The Great Topic of the Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent discussion upon the proper measures to be adopted to celebrate the laying of the Atlantic Cable, the question was suggested whether we are not in danger of going a little too far in this matter, and thereby making "invidious distinctions." No one was disposed to detract in the least from the well-earned fame of Mr. FIELD, and the probable pecuniary benefits of his enterprise; but it was suggested that this is a *private* and not a *public* enterprise, conducted at the expense and for the benefit of the State. In the former case, the projector anticipates his pecuniary reward; in the latter, only the approval and the plaudits of the people. The discovery of continents, of new principles in the arts and sciences, and the construction of great public works like the Erie Canal, the Croton Aqueduct, the founding of hospitals and other public benevolent institutions, are examples of the different classes of the one; to which may be added the introduction of the cheap postage system, the navigation of the great oceans by steam, the lighting of cities by gas, the construction of such works as the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Panama Railroad, as instances of the other; and it was concluded that in some, at least, of either class there was as much accomplished for good, either in the promotion of morals, the saving of life and of time, and the increase of the wealth of the world, as would result from the enterprise so recently and nobly accomplished.

The question was then asked whether any such demonstrations were made upon the opening of the Panama Railroad, which has brought a new world into existence, saved thousands of lives, and time and money almost beyond calculation; the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which has added millions to the wealth of the Middle and Eastern States or the Cooper Institute, the St. Luke's Hospital, or the Boys' Asylum, the *gratuitous* benefits to accrue from which, to individual and public welfare, cannot even be imagined?

If not, it was suggested whether this would not be a good time and occasion to remember some of the originators and promoters of the works just named. This seems to be the more proper in regard to some of those institutions, from the circumstance that the parties to whom the public are indebted for them have not only never received, and can never expect, any pecuniary emoluments, but they have contributed largely, and are likely to be called upon to contribute still more largely to their support, without compensation for their time and services.

Many other suggestions and inquiries were made, which, if these are deemed by you of sufficient importance for a place in your paper, may be submitted on a future occasion. CONSISTENCY.

Claims of Professor Morse as the Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., I notice that Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE is apparently in the back ground in reference to the first practical working of the Magnetic Telegraph. Your object as public journalists is, of course, to present, as near as possible, the *truth*, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." You say that Professor JOSEPH HENRY "demonstrated the possibility of transmitting a current over long distances." Did Professor HENRY publish this fact to the world, make any practical use of it, or bury it in his own bosom? I have good authority for saying that the "first acquaintance of Professor MORSE with Professor HENRY commenced in May, 1839."

I notice also that Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON is introduced as giving the invention to Prof. MORSE while crossing the Atlantic in 1837. I beg to know why Dr. JACKSON, if he considered the invention an important one, did not either give it to the public by patent, or reduce it to practice? I have the satisfaction however to know, and can prove by living witnesses, the three years previous to Dr. JACKSON'S conversation in 1837 with Prof. MORSE, that Prof. MORSE was devoting all his energies to effect the completion of this important invention. I well remember the ans wer gave to HENRY A. MUNSON, Esq., the familiar friend of Prof. M. when he consulted me as to transmitting the current a long distance. It was this. *Suppose your arm were long enough to reach into South America and grasp an electric eel, would you not feel the shock?* and added, *the stretch of insulated wire will be a substitute for your arm.* This happened in June, 1834. My impression obtained from Mr. MUNSON at the time was that Prof. MORSE had already spent much time on this subject, so that it had become the great purpose of his life. The Cyclopedia of Useful Arts Mechanical and Chemical, edited by CHARLES TOMLINSON, and published in London in 1854, accords the invention of the first practical electric telegraph to Prof. MORSE, of America, in 1832. This record indeed I find to be correct, viz: that Prof. MORSE on his return from Italy in 1832, invented the Magnetic Telegraph "*essentially as it now exists*" In 1835 Prof. MORSE exhibited the practical operation of the Magnetic Telegraph to numerous pupils and others in his room; and in 1837 through ten miles of wire before an audience of a thousand or more persons at New York University—to thousands of visitors in Paris in 1838, having previously submitted it to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the United States Congress, the Cabinet at Washington, a Committee of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, the members of the Royal Society, the Lords of the Admiralty, and both Houses of Parliament in London.

All this happened before Professor MORSE became acquainted with Professor HENRY personally, or by correspondence. In the meantime, in the absence of Professor MORSE, I am well informed that Professor HENRY borrowed of Dr. GALE, (colleague of Professor MORSE, and who had charge of his apparatus,) a reel containing five miles of telegraphic wire, upon which he experimented at Princeton, and read the results by him in a paper before the American Philosophical Society, Nov. 2, 1838. Before Professor MORSE had obtained knowledge of these experiments of Professor HENRY, he had entered into a contract with the Russian Government agent, to establish his magnetic telegraph in that empire. If I am in error, Messrs. Editors, in reference to the above statements, I beg to be corrected, and also to be informed if you know what Dr. JACKSON, during the years referred to, effected in electro-telegraphic operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FORREST SHEPHERD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

General Angel Trias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This distinguished gentleman is now among us; a Commissioner sent here by the Liberal or Juarez Government of Mexico. General TRIAS is a native of the City of Mexico, and a cousin of President ZOULOAGA. He is about forty years of age, of tall and graceful stature, with a frank and engaging countenance, denoting high cultivation, great energy and courage. His manners are polished, affable, and engaging. He was educated in Paris, and spent several years in extensive travel through Europe; consequently his mind is well stored with the varied information only acquired by travel. He is, in every sense of the word, a polished scholar and gallant soldier.

In the abstract sciences he has few equals, probably none in Mexico; and, as a linguist, his attainments are truly remarkable, for he speaks and writes English, French, German, Italian and Latin, with the same fluency and readiness as his native Spanish—indeed his accomplishments are both varied and profound. As a soldier, in both art and experience, he is probably without a rival in his native country. His scientific skill as an engineer is well known and acknowledged. He has been in public life since the year 1840, at which time he was made Governor of Chihuahua, and by his facility, courage and capacity checked the murderous forays of the nomade Comanches and Apaches. He subsequently represented that State in the Chamber of Deputies, when, by his fearless course and advocacy of liberal reforms, he incurred the ire of SANTA ANA. But the powers of the Dictator were thrown away on the young Deputy, who opposed his exactions and ambitious schemes on every occasion. His learning, eloquence and courage soon placed him at the head of the feeble and dispirited opposition, then opposing SANTA ANA'S despotism; and all the charms of power and reward failed to seduce him from his duty to his constituency. Even threats of prison did not deter him from his opposition, and on one occasion he drew up and signed a solemn protest against the course of the Dictator, when the hearts of his colleagues failed them—the risk was too great—their nerves failed them, and he signed it alone, and spread it on the record. In 1843 he became Senator, and in 1844 was reëlected Governor of Chihuahua, in which capacity he continued, with slight intermissions until 1852. With our Santa Fé and Chihuahua traders he has ever been deservedly popular always endeavoring to protect them against the attacks of the Indians or the rapacity of his countrymen, and uniformly opposing the arbitrary duties levied by the Federal Government on the arrival of each new caravan of traders on the frontier. And the foreign merchants in that State ever found a friend in him, and a home at his house. For Chihuahua, suffering from the constant inroads of the Indians, has kept the country under a kind of perpetual martial law, and hence his power was absolute, but without tyranny or oppression of any kind. Gen. TRIAS is a truly honest, generous and brave man, and like all such men, admires and respects those traits when seen in another, even though their possessor should be an enemy. And I will here note an anecdote or two in illustration of this. After Colonel DONIPHAN'S evacuation of Chihuahua, came Gen. PRICE of Missouri, with two regiments of volunteers, and at the time of his arrival, Gen. TRIAS was occupying the small town of Santa Cruz, with some few hundred raw Mexican levies. TRIAS being destitute of artillery, had thrown up adobe walls across the entrance of all the streets, so as to prevent the town from being taken by a simple charge, in case of an attack. The place is situated about one hundred miles south of the city of Chihuahua. As soon as General PRICE heard the news, he marched for the town, before which he arrived about noon. It is situated in the middle of a narrow plain. General PRICE sent a portion of his forces by a circuitous detour to the south of the place, and at the same time ordered forward Captain SKILLMAN and his Rangers to reconnoitre the approaches. Now, SKILLMAN is a daring, intrepid man as ever strode a steed or pulled a trigger. He had been in the town before the war, when the country was at peace, and knew every foot of the soil. Leaving his men just out of musket range, he advanced somewhat nearer, in order to form some judgment as to the enemy's numbers. But not being able to judge from his position, he immediately formed the desperate resolution to dash his horse at the wall across the street nearest him, and leaping it, charge through the street beyond and into the plaza, down the opposite street, and, leaping the barricade on the other side, thus escape, and at the same time find out the enemy's strength as he ran the terrible gauntlet. He was well mounted for the desperate feat; so bidding his men remain where they were, he turned his horse's head to the wall and drove home his spurs as the gallant animal bounded to the leap. The Mexicans seeing only one horseman approaching, and at such speed, forgot to fire, and stood under the spell of amazement, until he was among them, and dashing down the street towards the centre of their town. The stragglers in the street gave way before so unexpected and furious an apparition, until he reached the front of the Church on the Plaza, where General TRIAS stood at the head of his principal forces, whose muskets were instantly leveled at the daring intruder; but General TRIAS, struck with admiration at the gallant act, shouted, as he sprang in front of his force, not to fire, but the command was not soon enough to prevent a few straggling shots following harmlessly after him, as he dashed onward over the opposite wall—to safety.

General TRIAS capitulated, on terms highly honorable, and that evening invited the American General and his principal officers to dine with him, and at dinner begged General PRICE to introduce him to Capt. SKILLMAN, for he desired to make him a personal friend, saying—"One so brave must be a gentleman in every respect."

On another occasion, an American merchant was traducing Mexico in General TRIAS' presence, when he exclaimed, "What are my officers made of?" then turning to the insulter of his country, he said, "Sir, although I am Governor of this State, and commander of her forces, yet for the present I lay aside my position, and demand satisfaction from you." This was more than the merchant expected, but as he had just been extolling his own valor, and as the General insisted on satisfaction, and at the same time promised him immunity from the authorities, no matter what might be the result, he concluded to fight. They met, and Gen. TRIAS gave him a severe wound through the sword-arm, after which, he had the wounded man conveyed to his (TRIAS') house, and personally attended his wants until he recovered. Indeed, I could give you many instances of his courage, generosity, and Roman integrity.

I believe he is one of the few great Mexican chieftains taking part in the active history of their country, whose reputation has passed entirely unscathed. He inherited vast estates, and although his morals and habits are simple and pure, yet he is poorer now than the day he entered public life. His honesty and integrity are proverbial; for in Northern Mexico the people use the expression "he is as true and honest as TRIAS," when they desire to tell you such or such a one, is strictly reliable. He occupied under COMONFORT, the position of Commander-in-Chief, and although he disproved his encroachments on the Constitution and his usurpation of power, yet love of country—his ardent desire to pacify her discordant elements, and to let her laws for once take the place of armed revolution, made him stand true to his post in the hour of danger, until corruption and treachery left him without a soldier. He was the last to leave. He is more truly the representative of the Liberal Party in Mexico than any other man in it; and after the fall of COMONFORT, he at once transferred his powerful influence to JUAREZ, the Constitutional President; and the proof of the estimation in which he is held by that great party is to be found in the mission on which they have sent him here, viz: to buy arms, ships and munitions of war.

My only object in making these remarks is to call the attention of our people to a true gentleman, a brave soldier, and a distinguished citizen of a sister Republic, now among us. I am one of the Americans who have enjoyed his hospitality and protection in Mexico, over whose future he is destined to exercise a great and beneficial influence.

TRAVELER IN CHIHUAHUA.

Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The usual excellent attractions of this popular place have been varied during the present week by the introduction of a novelty of decided interest. This is none other than a complete ballet troupe composed entirely of juveniles educated under the special direction of Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI. Children have been used for this sort of thing before, but generally in masses, and for the effect of groups. The peculiarity of M. ZAVISTOWSKI'S troupe is that all the juveniles are good dancers, capable of executing solos, and wonderfully correct and intelligible in pantomime. The infant ALICE is the *première danseuse*, supported by her sister the *petite Emeline*. Both these children are prodigies. The ballet is called the "Warriors of the Harem," and is a well constructed affair, with many good dances, a number of fine costumes, much pleasant scenery, and everything, in a word, to make it successful.

City Items.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner DeForest held an inquest yesterday, at Staten Island, upon the body of an unknown man, who was floating near the south beach of Staten Island, near the house of Stephen Kettletas, Esq The body was perfectly nude, had light brown hair, was five feet six inches high, with a very high forehead, and had been but a short time in the water. Verdict, death by drowning. Further information can be obtained of the Coroner, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

The friends of STEPHEN H. BRANCH assembled at No. 68 East Broadway last evening. Reporters were not admitted. It was stated that there were Republicans, Know-Nothings, and representatives of one section of the Democratic Party there, who sympathized with BRANCH, but did not desire to be known in connection with the action which his friends were taking, and, therefore, the proceedings would be strictly private.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A grand parade of the Fire Department, in connection with the celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise is talked of. A special meeting of the Engineers and Foremen is called for this evening, to consider the matter.

Miss MARGARETTA FOX, of the Rochester knocking Fox family, is to be baptized into the Roman Catholic faith, at St. Peter's Church in Barclay-street, next Sunday.

Mrs. MARGARET NICKERSON, late of New-Bedford, Mass., has left a legacy of $1,000 to the lady managers of the Five Points Mission.

The Story about Gen. Walker.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat*, is the basis of the telegram respecting General WALKER'S alleged expedition to Sonora, published yesterday:

"In conversation yesterday with Mr. JAMES P. CRONIN, of Albuquerque, New-Mexico, formerly of Galena, we gain some facts which may not be uninteresting to our readers:

Mr. CRONIN came down on the *Oglesby*, and is 28 days from Albuquerque. He brought in ten wagons partly filled with furs. Mr. CRONIN reports the condition of the plains in good order for travelers. Grass plenty, streams low, and plenty of water in the Cimeron. Mr. CRONIN met about 375 mounted men, thoroughly armed, on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, *en route* to assist General WALKER in Sonora. They were all mountain men, and under the command of KIT CARSON, an adopted son of the celebrated KIT. This company had six cannon with them. At El Paso, Mr. CRONIN learned that General WALKER had passed through there but a short time previous with eight hundred and six men, with six twelve and six eighteen-pounders, each man well mounted, and armed with Minie rifles and Colt's revolvers. All the men were frontier men, inured to danger and exposure of all sorts. Mr. CRONIN also met at the Pawnee Fork, encamped, from ten to twenty thousand Indians, receiving their annuities from Col. BENT. Col. TITUS was at El Paso with Gen. WALKER, and is reported second in command. At Kansas City Mr. JAMES SABINE was raising recruits for Arizona, and in all probability will start about the 16th inst. Mr. SABINE is amply provided with weapons and ammunition, and the general supposition is that his actual destination is Sonora."

A Remarkable Pestilence.

From the Columbia (Penn) Spy.

We have received a hasty message from York, Penn., conveying the sad and alarming intelligence that the most frightful contagious disease, *Typora*, is raging in that borough, defying the skill of the most experienced physicians, and carrying off, in a very few hours, all whom it attacks. The usual specific, sulphur, has proved in the present instance entirely inefficacious. The utmost consternation reigns in the town, and the inhabitants are leaving in crowds by every attainable conveyance. Some of the most public-spirited and devoted citizens, however, remain, and are unremitting in their attention to all who need assistance.

If the present panic continues, in a few days there will not be left in the town a sufficient number of living to bury the dead. This sudden irruption of pestilence is unaccountable; no cases of the disease were known until Thursday evening when a number of persons, a moment before apparently in perfect health, were noticed to labor under the usual terrible symptoms, and in spite of every care and the use of every conceivable remedy, fell victims to the awful scourge. There are many theories attempting to account for the sudden appearance of the disease in this hitherto healthy neighborhood, the most plausible of which is, that it was introduced by a vagrant who appeared in the streets on Thursday afternoon, and represented himself as from the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, held Aug. 11, 1858, the death of JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., was officially announced.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of LUCIUS ROBINSON, Esq., ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Esq., and WM. BETTS, Esq., should prepare a suitable expression to be placed on the records, of the loss to the Board of Trustees, and to the Institution of which he had been a member since its foundation.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by them, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Board our Associate Trustee, and one of our counsel, JONATHAN MILLER, has been removed from among us by death; and, *whereas*, he was a faithful and efficient Trustee of this Company, from its first organization, in 1843, to the day of his death, losing no opportunity of promoting its usefulness and forwarding its benevolent objects; and, *whereas*, we deem it due to his memory to place upon record our appreciation of his important services, and of his virtues as a citizen; therefore

Resolved, That the death of Mr. MILLER is a serious loss to this Company and to the whole community. Possessed of a clear, well-balanced mind, and sound judgment, his services as a Trustee were always prompt and efficient, his advice wise and prudent. As a lawyer he was a thorough master of his profession; his counsel was learned, judicious, and safe, and in his practice he was ever governed by a high sense of justice and honor. In all the relations of life his conduct was marked by strict integrity, courteous manners, and a generous kindness towards his fellow men.

Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family of the deceased, well knowing that his moral excellence, his uniform kindness and social virtues, must have made the home of his affections happy, and his loss irreparable.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof, duly attested, be transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased. From the Minutes.

F. S. WINSTON.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hatters' Bank.**

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 11, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The Burglar-Proof Door manufactured by you for our Bank Vault, proved perfect security against the Burglars, and we can safely recommend it; also JONES & MOIR'S Locks, by which it was secured. Had the stone foundation been equally safe, our Bank would not have suffered any loss. Respectfully Yours,

WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

☞ **Orville Gardner** has on hand at his store in PORT CHESTER, N.Y., a great variety of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Mr. G. will be very happy to see any of N's City friends who may be in attendance at the coming CAMP MEETING to favor him with their patronage.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 10, 1858.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine of all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis It gives full information on the subject I M SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of

RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS,
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
and all others who require a
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Trusses of the Most Approved Kinds,** Female Supporters, Elastic Shoulder Braces, Ladies' Belts, Instruments for Club Feet, Bow Legs, Weak Ankle Joints, Curvature of the Spine, &c., Elastic Stockings for enlarged veins of the leg, knee caps, &c., at Dr. GLOVER'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherons** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without Heels**—From 12s. to 20s; Charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s. per pair; lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all sizes and prices. Ladies remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Pelongs for Undertakers' Use,**
HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA HATS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

MARRIED

CUTLER—GALLAGHER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. S. Gallagher, Mr. CARROLL CUTLER, of New-Haven, to Miss FRANCES E. GALLAGHER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WEIDNER—HOLYOKE.—In Yarmouth, Me., on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Charles Aiken, CHARLES H. WEIDNER to HARRIET M., daughter of Deacon Edward Holyoke, of Yarmouth, Me.

DIED.

JAMES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 12, at her residence, No. 67 West 20th st., MARY ANN, wife of Samuel James, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place this day. (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock, from 16th st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.) The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, suddenly, WILLIAM WILLS, in the 52d year of his age

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 West 46th st.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY BUCHANAN, daughter of the late John Buchanan.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her nephews, Edward A. and Chas. H. Burr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday next, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Monroe-st.

FULLARD.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, JUDITH FULLARD, in her 78th year.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's (R. C.) Church corner Court and Congress sts., on Friday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends, and those of the late Cornelius Henry, also those of her brother-in-law, Hugh McGinniss, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

RIDLEY.—At Long Branch, N. J., at the country residence of J. W. Wallack, Mrs. HANNAH RIDLEY, for forty-two years the devoted friend of a grateful family. She was aged 64.

KNEELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 12, ANNA, only daughter of Charles Kneeland, aged 21 years.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday, 14th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at St. George's Church, Flushing. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

O'SULLIVAN.—At North Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 10 DENNIS STODDART, only child of D. M. and the late Josey O'Sullivan, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Clinton-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, CHARLES, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gemmel Lynes, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Stephen C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.

HIBBARD.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CLARENCE BARCLEFT, youngest son of Dr. Rufus F. and Clementine M. Hibbard, aged 7 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 294 Pacific st., between Smith and Hoyt Boyle.

MACKRELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM H. MACKRELL, in the 55th year of his age

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in the village of Jamaica, this day

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
FRIDAY, AUG. 13
THE GREAT RECEPTION
given to Bourgicault's fine Comedy of
WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS,
in which
ALL THE ARTISTS
have achieved a positive success, demands its repetition to-night for the LAST TIME.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....LORD DAVENTRY.
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as.....MAJOR FUSS,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. D VIDGE
Messrs. CANOLL, J. J. SMITH, DUNCAN.
Mrs. BLAKE,
Misses ADA CLIFTON and MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Saturday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and COLUMBUS.
Monday—First appearance of Miss JANE COOMBS as Lady Gay Spanker, supported by Messrs. Blake, Brougham and the Star Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
AND
BENEFIT
OF
THE IRISH BOY,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flanigan.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
THRICE MARRIED.
Charlotte.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
(with songs and dances.)
Vivian.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann.....Mrs. FLORENCE
Sandy.....Mr. FLORENCE

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1858,
The performance will commence with the Drama of the MANIAC.
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
MAY FESTIVAL.
Alice.....Infant Alice | Antoine...La Petite Emeline
BETSEY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 25 cents; pit, 12 cents.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 12 & 13,
THREE GUARDSMEN; OR, THE FORTUNES OF D'ARTAGNAN.
FOUR LOVERS.
To conclude with the musical Comedy entitled
NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

CONTINUATION
of the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
in
JONES' WOOD
for
THREE DAYS MORE,
in consequence of the utterly
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
which has attended the
INAUGURATION OF THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL
upon an unprecedentedly grand and European scale,
FOR THE FIRST TIME
in America, as well as the popular excitement at the present stage of the moment respecting the wonderful and glorious success of Cyrus W. Field in laying the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
the management have determined to prolong the present mammoth musical festival for
THREE DAYS,
with a similar prodigality in the expense and labor they may incur, to secure a remunerative share of public patronage.
They, therefore, announce a
GRAND TELEGRAPHIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
August 13, 14, and 15.
On the first two days,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
THE MAMMOTH CONCERTS,
BALS CHAMPETRE,
ACROBATIC FEATS,
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION,
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
By Mr. HADFIELD.
But in addition to this, the management unhesitatingly pledge themselves to secure all the additional attraction in their power, confident from their present experience that the public fully appreciate their attempt to give them the
MOST COMPLETE SERIES OF AMUSEMENT
For the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
On the last day,
SUNDAY, Aug. 15,
they beg leave to announce two of the
MOST SUPERB SACRED CONCERTS
Which have ever been given in the
UNITED STATES.
The first at.....2 o'clock
The second at.....6 o'clock
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad carsoon the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
JONES'S WOOD,
THIS DAY, AUG. 13.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture—"Norma".....Bellini
Coronation March.....J. V. Arx
(Performed for the first time.)
Pot-Pourri.....Zulehner
Anvil Chorus—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
PART II.
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
The Electric Telegraph.....Kuhner
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
A Military Picture Musical Composition.....V. Streck
(For the first time.)
DESCRIPTION:
The Appeal to Arms, General Enthusiasm, Rising of the Patriots, Grand March, The Night before the Battle, Preparation for the Morning, Forming in Line of Battle, Signals, March upon Bunker Hill, The Strife, American Victory, Hymn of Freedom
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
THE CONCERT
Will commence at.....3 o'clock

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
Given under the direction of the
CELEBRATED AND POPULAR COMPOSER,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Are enjoyed by
THOUSANDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
WHO THRONG THE
COOL AND SPACIOUS WALKS
OF THIS
ELEGANT PLACE OF RESORT,
ON EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
IN THE INTERMISSIONS.
Admittance 25 cents.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1858, to commence at 8 o'clock,
LE MARI A LA VILLE ET LA FEMME A LA CAMPAGNE.
Comedie Vaudeville, in two acts.
LA FILLE TERRIBLE,
Orchestra, $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF DWYMAN THE WONDERFUL WIZARD.—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c Just arrived from Europe. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public, they constitute, unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY to visitors. Statuary and other works of art on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PECK SLIP FERRY MEETING,—CITIZENS of New-York, and all others opposed to the resolution now pending in the Board of Aldermen, for the destruction of the Peck Slip Ferry, are invited to attend a public meeting, in PECK SLIP, on FRIDAY, August 13th, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of protesting against the passage of such resolution.
Harper & Brothers, Willets & Co.,
H. G. Reeve & Co., J. L. Smith & Co.,
Haight & Emens, John Thurnby's Sons,
Thomas H. Smith, Benedict, Smith & Co.,
Conklin & Smith, Westervelt & Corwin,
J. D. Fish & Co., Prince & Woolsey,
James Conner & Son, Sheffield Miner & Co.,
and many hundred others

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug 13, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the excursion to take place on the 24th inst. to Tarrytown. Let every veteran be present to aid in the laudable object.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Association will be held at Head Quarters, corner 3d av. and 59th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock. All those friendly to the cause are invited to attend.
R. H. BABCOCK, Jr., } Secretaries.
ROBERT L. HILL, }

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge No. 31 are requested to attend the funeral of Brother W. WILLS, at his late residence No. 27 West 40th st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1½ P. M.
J. S. FERRIS, Jr., N. G.

NOTICE.—TO THE PLOT OWNERS IN ROCKLAND CEMETERY—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, Aug 20, 1858, at No 76 Wall-st., in the office of the Sec'y, R. BERRI, from 9½ to 10 o'clock A. M.
E. LORD, Superintendent.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHION—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now adopted by scientific billiard players as combining speed with touch, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new-invented cushioned tables, over the patent humbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $125. New tables, $250, $375 and $500.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERienced and well informed girl, as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will be found thoroughly efficient in her duties; a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, very fond and attentive to children, and for sake of a steady home, will go for moderate wages. Inquire for WAITER, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, WELL RECOMmended English girl, a situation; understands all kinds of housework, has been accustomed to work hard in good situations in England and in this country; washes and irons in the best style; is not one of those girls who charge their services for a trifle. Inquire for MARIA, at Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as cook and laundress; has always lived in good families, from whom she can have the best references; understands her business and attends to it, and will be found an acquisition in any family requiring a good, faithful servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do children's neat sewing or washing; is quick at the needle and competent; wages $6. Also, a laundress and chambermaid; does up linens and shirts in a magnificent style; wages $7. City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; City reference given for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG women together; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Are both excellent laundresses and would do the washing and ironing. A small private family preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 260 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the the country, and has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West-31st-st, near 5th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good City references. Apply at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic sts., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant girl for general housework; will be found efficient, prudent, economical in her duties. Apply at Hendrickson's office, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, English and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No 242 7th av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address Mrs. ELTON, Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter; also, by two colored girls. No. 7 West 11th st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No 534 Broadway, Room No. 18

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a set of books, one who thoroughly understands double entry book-keeping and can give the best of references as to character and capacity. Apply, for two days, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 178 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st., New York.

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in a store, also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None others need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A CANVASSER.—ONE OF EXPERIence, who can give good references, will receive profitable employment on the MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURER'S JOURNAL, No. 385 Broadway, the best advertising medium in the City.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FOR AN importing business down town. One who resides with his parents, writes a fair hand, and is well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, D, Box No. 1,367, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small family, a short distance in the country; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 112 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN ON THE Hudson River, in a small family, to do housework; a suitable person will find a good home. Address HOME, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A METAL BROKER'S OFFICE, A boy about 15 or 16 years old. Apply, in the handwriting of the applicant, through the Post-Office, to Box No. 3,944.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO WRITES a good hand, can come well recommended and resides with his parents. Apply, from 3 to 5 P M, at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A YOUNG man to take charge of a pair of horses and a small vegetable garden. Address by letter C. P. C., Box No. 114, *Times* Office

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN, to do general housework in a small family. None but those having good reference need apply, at No. 111 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Inquire at No. 41 West 9th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday.

MUSICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A PROfessor of religion, accustomed to leading large auditories, (without choir) with an experience of over 25 years in teaching and leading church music, wishes an appointment in an Evangelical Church either with or without an organ. Address TENOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office

ORGANIST.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A permanent situation in an Episcopal Church, where there is a good organ and congregational music is desired. A good bonus would be paid for a desirable place. Address BONUS, box No. 211 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 691 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new (style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scalloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience, and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 21-st., near the Bowery.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

25 PIANOS TO LET—AT $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $25 up to $225 each; one with pearl keys for $350. Old pianos taken in exchange, and music thoroughly taught, by Professor DUMBDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIBSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German, who has thorough knowledge of practical gardening, including the growing of stove and greenhouse plants, the management of vineries, and out-door fruits, laying out and planting grounds, and the general routine of the flower and the kitchen garden. Best of testimonials given. Address R. F., box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in the green house, hot-house, vinery and vegetable department, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or add ess A. B. C., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR PORTER'S SITUATion by a young man who understands the care of horses, carriages and harness well, and is a careful driver; has good reference. Would take a situation to work in a store. Wages not so much an object as to get a steady place. Address T. B. S., Box 119, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man with a small family. Would engage as gardener and farmer. Having a practical knowledge of both business, can give seven years' reference in some places—first merchants in this City. For further information, address P. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH FARMER, A SITUAtion as farmer or vegetable gardener; is acquainted with horses and stock generally; has been eight years in charge of gentlemen's places in the country, from which he bears satisfactory references. A note addressed S. F., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; is a good farmer, understands the manage neat of horses, or can manage a small vegetable garden; can give good references. Address M., at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 259 10th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A PLACE; can act as p'sin gardener. He is now living with JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., to whom he refers; or to Box No. 4,087, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make h's own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail hat, cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Unquestionable references given. Address HATTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, a practical book-keeper, desires a situation as book-keeper, or general clerk. Is fully competent to conduct a business in any branch of trade. Would have no objections to leave the city. Good references given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address M. R. C., box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO DAGUERREANS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An operator, who has long experience in all the branches of the art, wishes a situation, as operator; or would take charge of an establishment. Terms moderate, and satisfaction warranted. Address OPERATOR, Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrence into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE MISSES HUNTER HAVING RECENTly removed to a larger and eligibly-situated house, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 78 1st place, Brooklyn, on the 15th of September. The school has heretofore been one of great respectability, and the teachers associated with it gentlemen of Christian excellence and learning. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Rement, Esq., No. 46 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

PITCH'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR LADY MOVING in the higher circles of society, and having social influence, who would be pecuniarily enabled to keep house in New-York, and willing to board a few young ladies who wish to finish their studies in languages, music, &c., and attend concerts and lectures. The tuition of languages would be given by a foreign lady of very superior attainments; best references given and required. Address for ten days, giving a few particulars, LINGUIST, Box No. 224 Post Office, Newport, R. I.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANK OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend it to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND Guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New-Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ½ mile south of the depot. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 31st-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. O'GILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad st., Excelsior office.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sep. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS.—A German gentleman, who has taught school in this country, desires to meet with American gentlemen or ladies who wish to learn the above languages. Calls at their residences, if required. Best of references given. Terms $1 for three hours. Address L. W. SCHMIDT'S bookstore, No. 191 William-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Wanted immediately several teachers of music and English, music and French, also two native French teachers. Salary, $250 to $700 and board. A superior vocalist and professor wanted; salary $800 to $1,600.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2 598 Post-Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 5 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 169 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO Ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No 54 Willow-st.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN music teacher desires full or partial board in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher might be required. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room with board (late dinner) for himself and young brother, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; would prefer a location near Broadway, and not above 24th-st. Address, stating terms, S H. G., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 23th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board, are to be had in all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

$7 50.—A MARRIED COUPLE CAN BE comfortably and pleasantly accommodated with board by a very small family, where no others will be taken. Less for partial board. Location vicinity of East Broadway. Address Mrs. R. H., Chatham-square Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FOUR ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with bath and every convenience, will be let to a family for the Summer or longer, (private table only,) or the rooms would be disposed of to one or two bachelors desiring superior accommodations. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education, including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 29 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT BEAL, N. J., 7½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desired on obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REESER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground, near the railroad depot, and having no other boarders, can accommodate a small family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depot, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WAR

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ...TUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

...May 1st, 1858 ..... $4 539,175 17

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premium and Policy fees... $282,460 47
For Interest 146,169 47
For Annuities ..... 2,000 00— 410 62994

Total $4,949,805 11

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions $21,519 27
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same 97,743 00
Paid Reduction of Premiums 468 33
Paid Annuities 1,161 79
Paid Commissions 11,428 21
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c. ..... 22,732 85— 155,053 45

Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 ..... $4,794,751 66

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank $223 533 17
Bond and Mortgage 4,552,967 05
Fire Insurance 297 20
Due from Agents and reported .. 17,953 64—4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $33,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858 ..... $31,246,069 00
Issued since 1,480,950 00

Total $32,727 019 00

...ber Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, ...pired and Dead 1,037,900 00

Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858 ..... $31,689,119 00

...ber of Policies in force May 1, 1858 10,627
...ued since 509

Total 11,127

...ber Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, ...pired and Dead 379

Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858 10,748
Of which are for life 9,935
Seven years 496
Short terms 137
Endowments ..... 200— 10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
...LARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
...VID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
...LIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
...RY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
...ERT H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
...N V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS.
...LIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
...ARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
...PH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
...NIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
...THAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
... BRADFORD, W. SMITH BROWN,
...N P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

PRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
...ary—ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,

...re prepared to make collections on all the principal ...ities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at ...ual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO ...VELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-ST., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
...pean Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
...the transaction of general business in connection with
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
...nsmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
...ght and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of ...dit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
...ge Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
...e & Chauncey, do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
...Whitehouse, Son & Morri- Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
..., New-York. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a
..., Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
...ue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. ...o, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal ...wns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

...ILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, ...or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS.

...We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, ...ounting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York ...out extra charge. Collections on other prominent ...nts throughout the West, attended to on favorable ...ms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
...change-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and ...nds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
...Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans ...otiated.

...LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. ...JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the ...th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of ...e Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon ...e lands granted to the Company, and are payable in ...enty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

...The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within ...e year after the certificate through from Hannibal to St. ...seph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, ...bject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of ...ck, and not over $30 per share during any six months ...ereafter.

...Such assessments will be receivable in any of the ...ds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

...10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be ...quired on the 17th day of August next, and will be received ...as necessary, without issuing bonds therefor, until ...0 shares of such subscription is paid up.

...10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
...10 per cent. on the 17th of October.
...10 per cent. on the 17th of November.
...20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
...20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

...For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

...The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the ...ayment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are ...o redeemed, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

...The above conditions the Loan will be awarded to ...the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving ...to itself the right to consider the responsibility of ...those making the proposals, as well as the rate of ...premium.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN.—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37,777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the ...ds, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a Public Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire ...ue of the city's assets is $3,301 000, $1,825,000 of which ...ly contingent and is being gradually liquidated,) ...ch assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,015,703 ...he taxables for 1857 amount to ..... 33,633,564 ...he population is 70,000.

...The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water ...orks, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

...The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., ...1 Wall st.

...For particulars, including copies of laws under which ...Bonds were issued, may be had on application as ...ove.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVABLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock, for sale
E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS,
E. M. WILLIAMS, President.
H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
BENEV. F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company.

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 69 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

$30.000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed $30,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
Coupons bought and sold by
DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(60 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar.	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend.	E. C. Center.	J. Howland,
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.: those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-adoual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.
By order,
B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIES.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT..Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.
ARIES.....Sept. 4
NORTH LIGHT..Oct. 2

From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
SATURDAY.....Sept. 11
WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between American and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the 1st and every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, JONES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the after could not sink them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $80.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, , at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY
will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin $150
Second saloon cabin 125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 10 Beaver-st.
New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVIN HOWARD,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOWARD,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FAMILY horse, 15½ hands high, sound and very gentle; does not shy. May be seen at the stable, No. 20 Amity-st.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES. ONE pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEATH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 12 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Point.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10. 6¼ A.M.
Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11.. 1 P.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 6¾ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12.. 7 A.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 1 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12.. 2 P.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.10¾ A.M.
Friday, Aug 13... 7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13...10½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug 13 .. 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 128 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No 179 West-st. Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¾. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 43 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 3½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug 11. 8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 11.
Thursday, Aug 12. 9½ A.M.	Laura will not connect..... 4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do..... 4½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug. 13, do. 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug. 10. 4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11. 3 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11. 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 13, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14, 6½ A.M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Bran

NEW-YORK CITY.

Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners met on Thursday. Present—The Mayor, Drs. ROCKWELL, MILLER and THOMPSON, together with Mr. MORTON.

The bark *Ocean House* was allowed to proceed to the City on the 17th inst.

The brig *Faustina* was allowed to proceed on the 16th inst.

The brig *Jean Stevens* was allowed to proceed on the 26th inst.

The bark *Celia* petitioned for permission to proceed to the City. Laid on the table.

The schooner *W. C. Marston* asked permission to bring cotton and hemp to the City. Petition denied, and ordered to place such cargo on barges at Quarantine.

The brig *Jerome* was allowed to proceed to the City on the 19th inst.

The bark *Henrich Lorenden* asked to come up and discharge part of her cargo. Denied.

Mr. MORTON, City Inspector, moved that the parties interested in a quantity of unsound and putrid cheese now lying on pier or bulkhead No. 8 East River, be directed to remove the same instantly to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth-street, for removal to Barren Island, there to be destroyed. The resolution was adopted.

The Commission then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, Wednesday, the President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. The Board transacted no business. The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Aug. 4, 1858	48,065
Number Emigrants arrived since to Aug. 11	2,302
Total	50,367
To same date in 1857	117,151

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in institution W. I.	1,091	1,287	1,312
No. inmates in institution M. H.	137	165	147
Totals	1,228	1,452	1,459

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 4	$115,142 59	
Receipts since to Aug. 11, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	5,182 65	120,325 24
Total		$152,481 13
Disbursements as per previous account to Aug. 4, 1858	$126,728 50	
Current expenses of July 28 and Aug. 4	10,648 65	137,377 15
Balance of Commutation Fund		$15,103 98

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 9½ P. M., on Wednesday, a fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. 117 Grand-street, the front part being occupied by JOHN COHEN as a tailor shop, and the rear by C. BOSHKOFF as a store-room for laces and embroideries. The damage is estimated at $500. Insured $900 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company, and $500 in the Relief Insurance Company.

Mayor's Office—THURSDAY.

SELLING OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—This morning, H. P. Pearson, No. 12 Ann street, was arrested by Sergeants Birney and Crawford, upon the affidavit of John Johnson, No. 547 Pearl-street, stating that he, Johnson, purchased obscene publications at the former place. Pearson also publishes a vile sheet called the New-York *Miscellany*. The Police have seized a large number of obscene books and plates found on the premises in Ann-street. This is the fourth time that this place has been broken up. The prisoner was brought before the Mayor, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer. Bail has not yet been procured. The Mayor has given orders for the prompt arrest of all boys (of whom this Johnson is one) found selling obscene papers, in order that they may be sent up as vagrants. It appears that the plan has been to purchase tracts at the Bible House, which are vended with obscene plates interposed between the leaves.

Arthur Crown, an Irishman, 21 years of age, a peddler who can neither read nor write was arrested this morning and taken before the Mayor charged with selling in the street obscene books and prints. Committed for examination.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—Joseph Poley, a stage driver, was brought before the Mayor on Thursday for this offence, and reprimanded without fine.

Police Intelligence.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER AT JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL.—Pat McCarthy, *alias* "Sam Kirk," but more generally known by the name of "Cow-legged Tom," on Wednesday evening offered a $3 counterfeit bill at a lager-beer saloon, at the Jones' Wood festival, in payment for some lager. The man in charge took the bill, and gave in return the change and a drink. Emboldened by this successful operation, Pat shortly afterwards called for a second drink, and gave in payment a duplicate of the first counterfeit. The German having meantime become posted as to the character of the bill, called some officers to arrest his customer, and they attempted to do so. Pat is a remarkably stout man, and the first officer who laid hands on him, found himself in very quick time reeling backwards from the effects of a blow from Pat's fist. The second officer (Officers Boyd and Wright, of the Twenty-second Ward, had undertaken the job of arresting the man) seized Pat by the coat collar, but Pat soon broke loose, when Boyd drew his club and hit him over the head. A third officer came up, and the joint efforts of the three, and the joint application of their clubs to Pat's head, at length subdued him. On the way to the Station-house his ire was suddenly raised, and his fist, raised at the same time, was propelled violently against the abdomen of one of the officers. Pat was finally locked up, and yesterday morning was taken before Justice BROWNELL and committed to prison for his conduct. Pat is also wanted to answer a charge of passing counterfeit money in Brooklyn on Mr. John King, corner of Columbia and Union streets.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Some prisoners, now locked up in the Tombs waiting trial for burglary, yesterday gave information to Deputy Clearman, of the Tombs, by which several hundred dollars worth of stolen goods were recovered. Officer Smith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court and Officer Harrigan, of the Mayor's office, accompanied Mr. Clearman. At the residence of Mr. Runge, No. 379 Tenth street, the trunk was found, containing about $500 worth of jewelry, watches, necklaces, rings, bracelets, &c. Mr. Runge declares that the trunk had been left in his charge by a stranger for safe keeping. At No. 118 Mott-street some jewelry was also found, and at No. 283 Bowery were found some stolen dresses. The parties in whose keeping the goods were discovered were arrested, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held for examination.

THE LATE FORGERY ON FREDRICKS, THE PHOTOGRAPHIST.—Julius A. Gilligan, a young man, was arrested Wednesday on Governor's Island, charged with having forged the name of Charles D. Fredricks, photographist, on Broadway, to promissory notes to the amount of $5,500, and having sold the same to Mr. Ralph H. Isham, broker in Fulton-street. The facts of the case as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Fredricks, were published in full in the TIMES about two months ago, when the forgeries were first detected. One of the notes for $1,500, it will be remembered, was deposited in the Artisan's Bank for collection just before it fell due. Mr. Fredricks saw it, and the forgeries were detected. The notes were given to Mr. Isham in exchange for Pennsylvania coal lands. Gilligan had enlisted in the United States army.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—On Wednesday night, as Washington Cooper, a private watchman, was passing through McDougal-street, a stranger informed him that some parties were having a desperate fight in Washington-square. He hurried to the scene of the fight, and as soon as he reached it was surrounded by the supposed fighters, including his informant, and despite his resistance they took his watch, valued at $40, from his pocket, and ran away with it. One of the fellows, giving his name as Wm. Jones, was subsequently arrested and locked up in Jefferson Market Prison, to answer a charge of highway robbery.

THREATENED VIOLENCE TO THE CREW OF THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.—The difficulty connected with the recent discharge of the crew of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, on account of the strike for higher wages, has not yet quite ended. Wednesday, a party of stevedores and others interfered with the men at work, and threatened them with violence if they did not stop working. The Harbor Police were called to disperse the threatening visitors.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Morrell.

Samuel Shottock, who was arrested a few weeks ago, charged with having taken a letter from the Post-Office and appropriating its contents to his own use, was, upon examination this morning, honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 12.

Before Judge Davies.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This case came up on the last day of the July term, on the application of Mr. Dean, counsel for the complainants, for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from passing any ordinance which might trausfer the Williamsburgh Ferry franchise from the plaintiffs without making it a condition precedent that the grantees should purchase the boats, ferry-houses and other property belonging to the plaintiffs, in accordance with a provision of the City charter.

The plaintiffs allege that this property is worth $300,000. It was alleged that the defendants, by changing the terminus of the ferry on the Brooklyn side, are seeking to evade that provision of the charter which requires the grantees to purchase such property at a fair reduction from the prior lessees of the ferry. This morning the complaint was duly verified and the injunction made absolute, and the process will be again served on some member of the Corporation.

[illegible] MAY BE LIVE.
[illegible] Linton Cooke.
[illegible] Brothers, Counsel for George [illegible], and Warder from Judge CLERKE, this [illegible], to show cause why the order of arrest obtained by Messrs. [illegible] Hayes against Edgar [illegible] should not be vacated. [illegible] obtained on affidavits of [illegible] Edgar, George F. Cook and Edwin M. Green, [illegible] made returnable on Monday next.

[illegible] Editor of the New-York Times:
[illegible] J. C. Hall has called upon [illegible] and wishes me [illegible] a statement in my letter of this morning— [illegible] I say that "his Christianity was shown [illegible] aside for the time being, in this controversy with Mr. Edgar," or to qualify it after this wise, "that he does not wish to drag religion into this controversy with Mr. Edgar." As he assures me that this was the intended meaning of his remarks, I most cheerfully make the alteration. Yours,

August 12, 1858. GEO. P. EDGAR.

Jane Frances Lucas vs. *Joseph Lucas.*—These parties were married in France sometime in 1845. In 1850 they came to this country. This year, as the plaintiff alleges, she discovered that her husband was cohabiting with another woman. She now sues for a divorce. The case came up this morning on a motion for alimony and counsel fee, pending the action.

Ann Couch vs. *George Couch.*—This was an action for divorce *a mensa et thoro* on the ground of cruelty and ill-usage. The answer denies generally every allegation in the plaintiff's complaint, and sets up fraud and misrepresentation on the lady's part in procuring the marriage. A motion was made by Mr. H. Smith, the counsel for the plaintiff, to strike out that portion of the answer which sets up fraud, &c. The matter objected to is an allegation that plaintiff made false representations before their marriage, and that subsequently defendant found that the lady had acted improperly before their marriage. Counsel not being ready the motion was adjourned.

The return to the *habeas corpus* taken out by Tyler F. Baker, a recruit from Governor's Island, was made this morning and showed that Tyler had put the Government to considerable expense. It was shown he was not of age, and he was discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—Aug. 12.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Lina Wirdwald vs. *Levi Aarons and David Cabbala.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Blankman, for a most extraordinary case of assault and battery, in which Judge Bosworth had granted an order of arrest, and to hold the defendants to bail in the sum of $2,500, to answer in an action in which the damages are laid at $10,000. The case came up a few days since on motion by the defendant's counsel to discharge the order of arrest. Affidavits and other papers presented disclose the following facts: The plaintiff is a German embroideress, an orphan, and without friends in this country. She was employed in the mantilla trade, and occupied, up to July, an apartment at No. 20 Oliver-street, which she rented from Aarons, who is a wealthy landlord in that part of the town. On the 5th of July he called upon her, in company with Cabbala, and, as the plaintiff alleges, demanded of her seventy-five cents more rent than was actually due. She remonstrated and refused to pay, when they two beat her in a savage manner, and inflicted such severe injuries on her that surgical aid was necessary, and at one time the result was doubtful, as she had sustained bruises on the head, one of which was a fracture of a bone near the orbit of the left eye, injuring the vision, and leaving a scar which will disfigure her for life. After having treated her thus, the landlord carried away her trunk, containing her clothes and trinkets, and then caused her to be illegally arrested and imprisoned in the Tombs upon a charge of assault and battery, from which she was released, because the complainant, Aarons, refused to submit to be cross-examined. After Judge PIERREPONT had perused the affidavits, he caused all the parties to be brought before him and examined under oath, and also examined the marks and scars on the plaintiff's head and face, which fully substantiated the allegations made by her counsel. The Judge having given the case several days' consideration, this morning denied the motion to discharge the order of arrest.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST MESSAGE AFTER THE QUEEN'S.

The following correspondence explains itself. As the public will be naturally desirous of knowing what the first message was, transmitted across the Ocean Telegraph, Mr. PHALON has published the following correspondence for the public benefit:

To the Secretary Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street:

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a message, which I wish transmitted *the first next succeeding* "the Royal and Presidential Messages," per the Atlantic Telegraph. For this privilege I am willing to pay a liberal amount, say Five Hundred Dollars, and will immediately, on hearing from you, complete the needful preliminaries.

Waiting your reply, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
EDWARD PHALON, Perfumer.
No. 497 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 10, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

To her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria:

Mr. EDWARD PHALON solicits her Majesty's acceptance of a case of Extract "Boquet D'Ogarita," a new and beautiful perfume for the handkerchief, obtained entirely from American flowers, to be sent by the next steamer.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 21 Wall-street, N. Y.

EDWARD PHALON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am requested to notify you that no messages will be received for transmission by the Atlantic Company until due notice has been given that the line has been opened for business. They will then be sent in the order in which they are received, and at the regular rates of tariff. Respectfully yours,

WM. H. ABEL.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CONTINUE THEIR WORK OF MERCY.—A young woman who suffered much from pain in the stomach, was prevailed upon to take four; in a little while she threw up a worm twelve inches long, and nearly an inch round. They are a sure cure for all worms, and in dysentery and diarrhœa no medicine can be compared to them. Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Broadway and Canal-street. 25 cents and 13 cents per box—the latter, sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions. the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held in the Court-room, County Jail Building, in Raymond-street, yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Supervisor BERGEN, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business was disposed of, communications were declared to be in order. One was received from Sheriff REMSEN, asking for new kettles for the culinary department of the Jail. Referred to the Jail Committee, on motion of Supervisor T. G. BERGEN, with power to purchase such articles as they may deem necessary. From Coroner SNELL, asking the construction of a Dead-house in the Eastern District of the city. Referred to Almshouse Committee for report. From Sewer Commissioners, asking that $50,000 be laid in the next tax bill for sewerage purposes. To Committee on Special and Local Taxes. From Clerk of City Court, asking that certain repairs be made to the Court-room. To Committee on Courts, to make the necessary repairs. The bond of Gilbert Hicks, County Storekeeper. This was referred to the Law Committee, and that Committee subsequently reported in favor of accepting the bond and placing it on file. Adopted. The contractor for copying Williamsburg maps having signified his inability to perfect the same in a reasonable time, the Committee on Accounts, in whose charge the matter was placed, reported in favor of employing Richard Butts to do the same at $175. Adopted.

GRAND JURORS — Superintendent T. G. BERGEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That a meeting of this Board be held on the first Monday in September next, at the County Jail, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select from the list of persons duly qualified to act as Jurors, and not exempt by law, which shall be provided by the Commissioner of Jurors, the names of such number of persons as shall be equal to five for every thousand of inhabitants in the County at the time the last census was taken, to serve as Grand Jurors for the ensuing year, and until a new selection is made, as provided by the 30th and 31st sections of chap. 322 of the Laws of 1858.

By Supervisor CAMPBELL—That the Clerk notify every member of the Board the time of holding all regular and special meetings of the Board.

On motion of Superintendent T. G. BERGEN—Amended, so that the Clerk give notice of special meetings, and to all absentees of regular meetings, and as amended adopted.

Supervisor CAMPBELL moved to reconsider and rescind a resolution presented three months ago by Supervisor T. G. BERGEN, and adopted by the Board, directing all Committees to report at each meeting all meetings of Committees and where held. He considered the resolution a stigma upon the Board, and thought if there were any dishonest members they should be pointed out.

A majority of the Board, acting upon the principle doubtless, that honest men could bear watching, refused to rescind.

The Jail Committee was directed to report at the next meeting the amount saved by using Waterman's Gas Register on the burners in the Jail for the last six months, as compared with the corresponding six months of last year.

Bills Ordered Paid—W. H. Arthur, $30 63; J. A. Denyse, $3 79; City Court, $55 51; James G. Yates, $13; T. H. Redding, $610; P. Glover, $65 11; Thomas McCarty, $56; Peter Tullue, $102 82; Wm. Maxwell, $181 50; I. R. Snell $140; W. Edward, $10 75; L. Darbe & Son, $38 25; J. Wilkinson, $16 65; Morton & Candy, $127 63; R. Ressinger, $27 64; Thomas McCarty, $127; Thomas French, $281 25; J. C. & D. Whitney, $159 29; Coffin & Rhoades, $141 21.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERS—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We noticed a few days ago the arrest of ROBERT DAVIS, *alias* Robert Sutton; WILLIAM HEDFORD, *alias* William Hoppy, *alias* William Tnetford; and WILLIAM BAKER, *alias* William Barsby, on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, for stealing $10,000 from the counter of the Farmers and Planters' Bank in Baltimore. The two first-named were taken to Baltimore some days ago, and HOPPY was fully identified. SUTTON, who, by the way, is HOPPY'S father-in-law, was not identified, and will probably be discharged before the trial. BAKER, when arrested at Greenpoint by Detectives HIGGINS and FROST, was quite indignant at the interruption of his plans, as he was just about leaving on another tour, and declared that he would not go to Baltimore until the charge was proved against him. On Wednesday last he obtained counsel, and he was brought before Recorder BARNARD the same day on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Recorder said that as the accused was fully identified as the person described in the requisition, he could not go behind that document. BAKER accordingly started for Baltimore in custody of an officer from that city, on Wednesday evening. He has also been fully identified as one of the parties concerned in the robbery. HOPPY and BAKER are well known as burglars and bank robbers. They are Englishmen, and very expert in their line of business. The first-named is well known in Brooklyn as WILLIAM THETFORD, owner and keeper for the last two years of the extensive establishment on Sands-street, known as the "Sands-street House." His real character has always been known to the Police, but they have had no occasion before to molest him, because he has had the good sense not to practice his profession near home. He at one time was quite popular with the free-and-easy class of young men about the city, and got upon the Grand and Petit Juries. He was sworn once on a Jury to try a burglar, when the Police informed the District Attorney of his real character, and he was discharged from the onerous duty of a juror for the term.

When arrested he was just finishing two new houses on Hudson-avenue, and this interruption will be a serious drawback to him.

He expects no mercy at the hands of the Baltimore authorities, as the money stolen belonged to a brother of the District-Attorney. The Baltimore officer assured him, that if convicted, he might make up his mind for a fifteen years' term in the Penitentiary.

THE PECK-SLIP FERRY CONTROVERSY—AN INJUNCTION.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, relative to the proposed abandonment of the Peck-slip Ferry, was held Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were spirited. Mr. G. W. FIELD, Chairman of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported that the Committee had had a conference with Comptroller FLAGG, who said that by giving thirty days' notice he had the power to sell the leases of all the existing ferries at auction for a term of five years, to the highest bidder. Although the Comptroller had made no promises, he had reason to believe that if the Common Council did not take the necessary steps, he would take the business into his own hands. Mr. FLAGG was of opinion that the action of the Common Council in abolishing this Ferry was wholly unwarranted and illegal.

Yesterday morning an injunction was granted by Judge DAVIES, on the application of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, restraining the Mayor and Common Council of this City from granting the franchise which the Company now enjoys to run from Peck-slip to any other company, without providing that the grantee should purchase the boats, buildings and other property of the Williamsburg Ferry Company. This property is alleged to be worth $300,000, and it is complained that the Corporation, in changing the terminus of the Ferry on the Brooklyn side, are endeavoring to evade that provision of the charter which requires the grantee to purchase the property of the prior owners at a fair valuation. The injunction was made absolute, and was at once served upon the defendants.

EXAMINATION OF COUNTERFEITERS.—SYLVESTER COLLINS and JOHN ALLEN, who were arrested at Sheepshead Bay on Friday last through the agency of Mr. B. HENDRICKSON for passing counterfeit $5's on the National Bank of Providence, were brought before Justice VOORHIES yesterday afternoon for examination. Several witnesses were examined, and the accused were committed for a further hearing.

EX-Mayor WALL stated that the Peck-slip Company would bind themselves to sell their property at a fair valuation, if they did not succeed in getting the Ferry lease. But this Ferry must be continued at all hazards.

Several other gentlemen delivered addresses when the meeting adjourned till the 20th ult.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.—Mr. GEORGE MERRIFIELD, of Baltimore, while bathing at Coney Island on Wednesday last, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $200, a diamond breast-pin valued at $150, and a suit of clothes. Mr. M. went to the Pavilion Hotel, disrobed himself, received a ticket for his clothing, and left for the beach. While absent, a man presented a forged ticket and obtained the property, and escaped before the forgery was discovered. No blame is attached to the proprietor of the house, but it is one of the new dodges the rascals have, and people should be on their guard.

ACCIDENT.—JAS. LOCKWOOD, of No. 116 Cedar street, New-York, fell into the hold of the ship *Elliott*, now lying at the Gas House Dock, Wednesday night, and had one leg badly broken and a shoulder dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ROBBERIES.—The house of BERNARD SMITH, Fifth-street, near North Fifth-street, was robbed Wednesday night of property valued at $25. The stable of CHARLES DE BEVOISE, on Bushwick-avenue, was entered by thieves Wednesday night, and a horse and wagon valued at $400 stolen.

THE GOLD-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—The Coroner's Jury investigating the circumstances attending the death of JAMES MCCLOSKEY, will resume the examination of witnesses on Monday afternoon next.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named ROBERT WILSON, while playing with a circular saw at No. 76 Wyckoff-street, yesterday, had two of his fingers cut off. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN A CRADLE.—On Wednesday night last, Mrs. MANNING, residing at the corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, South Brooklyn, went out to a store in the neighborhood, leaving a small child alone and asleep in a cradle. Upon her return she found the clothing in the cradle on fire, and the child so badly burned that it died during the night. How the fire caught is unknown. Coroner REDDING has charge of the case.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on Wednesday night last, arrested a man, who gives his name as JOHN LYNCH, while in the act of entering the second-story window of a house corner of South Fourth and Fourth streets. He was committed to answer.

A YOUNG GIRL MISSING.—Miss EMMA SANDERSON, whose parents reside at No. 25 Dean-street, left her home Tuesday morning last, and has not since been seen by her friends, and it is feared that she has met with foul play. She is about 15 years old, five feet high, of fair complexion, has brown hair, hazel eyes and a slight scar on her forehead. She wore a brown check hood, buff and black cotton dress and black leather boots with heels.

BOARD OF HEALTH—THE BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held, Wednesday afternoon, Alderman KALDFLEISCH, President of the Common Council, in the chair. A number of sunken lots and minor nuisances were reported and ordered abated. Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

The Bone-boiling Nuisance.—Dr. BOYD said that almost every day complaints were made to him of the Bone-boiling Establishments in the Ninth Ward. They were an intolerable nuisance in his opinion, and he asked the Board to take some action in regard to the matter.

On motion of Alderman KALDFLEISCH, a resolution was adopted directing the proprietors of the Bone boiling Establishments in the Ninth Ward to suspend all operations during the months of August and September.

There being no further business before the Board, a motion to adjourn for one week was adopted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Report of the Chief of Police.

Chief of Police HAINES, of Jersey City, reports that there were 369 arrests for the three months ending July 31, for the following offences:

Attempt to kill, 1; assault and battery, 27; assaulting officers, 2; attempt to steal, 3; abandonment, 1; burglary, 7; bastardy, 1; constructive larceny, 1; disorderly conduct, 17; escaped convict, 1; exposure of person, 2; fighting in the streets, 12; grand larceny, 12; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 113; intoxication, 79; insanity, 1; malicious mischief, 3; petit larceny, 6; picking pockets, 8; passing counterfeit money, 1; perjury, 1; robbery, 1; rape, 3; suspicion of burglary, 3; selling diseased meat, 2; vagrancy, 24; violating corporation ordinance, 21.

Nativity.—United States, 7; Ireland, 253; England, 14; Scotland, 5; Germany, 7; other places, 3.

Jersey City Items.

ACCIDENT.—JACOB BEEBE, a resident of Paterson, while leaving a boat at the New-York slip, about 9½ o'clock on Wednesday night, had one of his limbs crushed in a horrible manner, by being caught between the boat and the bridge. He was taken to Jersey City and his wounds properly cared for.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democrats of the First, Third and Fourth Wards held primary meetings on Wednesday evening, when delegates were elected to represent the Wards in the District Congressional Convention. *First Ward*—John Nolan, Charles Somers, and Daniel S. Sinclair. *Third Ward*—John McGalgen, John Gerharty, Barney McAnnally, George McLaughlan, and Hugh Keenan. *Fourth Ward*——McKean, William Howth, J. W. Woodruff, Peter Post.

In Bergen, Upper District, John A. Ryerson; Lower District, Jacob M. Vreeland.

The Second Ward primary elections take place on the 16th inst.

Miscellaneous.

A dispatch from Fredericton, N. B., says that gold has been found in a brook at the west end of the town, supposed to have been washed down from a hill behind the town, as no gold has been found more than a foot below the surface. It is mostly in thin scales of mica, or nuggets of the size of a pin's head; the largest yet obtained weighed ten grains. Jewelers say the gold is of fine quality. The prevailing idea is that it was deposited by the water flowing from the hill.

The first annual supper of the "Audubon Club" in Chicago, came off last week. About 75 members of the Club, and guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The bill of fare included the following items of the previous day's sport: Roast prairie chicken, broiled prairie chicken, roast wood duck, broiled blue winged teal, roast broad bill, broiled rabbit, broiled winged pigeons, broiled wood cock, roast duck and mallard, roast pigeon-tail ducks, roast wild geese, roast bittern.

Quite an excitement was produced at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., by the arrival at that place on Friday week, of the little steamer *Rockford*, from the flourishing city of that name on Rock River above. This steamer is commanded by Capt. Hill, who has found it quite profitable this season to carry grain and other produce, with merchandise and passengers, from Oregon City to Rockford. The trip on Friday was the first or this or any steamer as far down as Dixon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s '60..	101	
9,000	Ind. State 6s	88	
5,000	Tenn 6s '90	92½	
1,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	98¾	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅝	
6,000	do	85½	
1,000	Min. S. 8 ₱ c. b.	106	
1,000	Cal. S. 7s n. b.	86	
5,000	Cal. State 7s b3	87	
15,000	Erie R.R c. b.'71	30	
1,000	Hud.R.R. 2d m.	89	
2,500	Erie R. R. bs '75	31	
12,000	L&C &M. L G.ba.	22¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	86⅝	
2,000	H.& St.Jo. R. bs.	60	
10	Union Bank	110	
100	Phenix Bank	109¼	
10	Commonwealth Bk	87	
6	Bank of Commerce.	99⅞	
200	Del &Hud.Can'l Co.	99	
50	Pac. M. St'p Co..b60	82	
120	do b30	82	
186	do	82	
100	New-Jersey Zinc.. 6	100	
200	N. Y. Central R.	77½	
250	do b60	77½	
75	do s3	77¼	
100	do s60	76¾	
50	do s30	77	
150	do s3	77	
250	do b60	76¾	
100	do s30	76⅝	
895	do opg	77	
16	La. C & Mil. R. R.	4	

$5,000	L.C.&M.L G.B..	22⅝	
20	Pac. M. St. Co.	81⅞	
25	do	82	
125	N.Y. Cen. R R..b60	77	
100	do p&c	76⅞	
50	do s30	76⅝	
100	do opg	76⅞	
100	do s3	76⅞	
100	do b60	77	
100	do b3	76⅞	
50	do s30	76¾	
43	Sixth-av. R. R.	115	
125	Erie R. R.	16½	
50	do b30	16¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27½	
50	do	27¾	
10	Panama R. R.	113	

SECOND BOARD.

100	Reading R. R.	46¾	
200	do s5	46⅞	
300	do	46¾	
100	do s60	46⅝	
100	do b60	47	
10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	
50	Mil. & Miss. RR	15¾	
200	Har. R. R.	10	
100	do b30	10	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	59	
50	do b30	59¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	43¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	74	
25	Ohi. & R. I. R.R.	74	
150	do	73¾	
50	do	73⅞	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mil. & Hon. R. 8s.	35½	
550	N Y. M. In. Sc.'53	48¾	
160	G. W. M. In. Sc.'57	50	
810	do '58	45¾	
600	Union do '58	53	
3,000	Memphis City '6s	71¾	
1	bd. Breck. Can. C. Co.	105	
5	do	105	
10	Bk St. of N. Y.	101	
6	Mech. B. & Ass'n	80½	
40	Grocers' Bank	76¾	
50	do	76	
30	Commer. F. I. Co.	111¾	
10	Hope F. Ins. Co.	91¾	
30	Wash. F. Ins Co.	147⅝	
18	Excelsior Fire Co.	100¾	
19	Emp. City F. I. Co.	109¾	
9	Goodhue F. I. Co.	92¼	
6	Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	91¾	
10	do	90¾	
5	do	91¾	
20	Exch. Fire Ins. Co.	108	
10	do	108¾	
40	Lenox Fire In. Co.	99¾	
15	Humb. F. I. Co.	102¾	
10	do	99	
40	Lorillard F. In. Co.	113½	
40	Mercantile F. I. Co.	110½	
10	do	110	
10	Common. F. Ins. Co.	87½	
30	Security F. I. Co.	197½	
20	New World F. I. Co.	99½	
10	Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	106	
30	W. F. & Co.	87½	
15	Resolute F. I. Co.	107½	
20	Trident Ins Co., Frov.	49	
10	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	111¾	
20	Ind. & Cin. R. R.	40¾	
10	do	45¾	
50	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	
10	Imp. & Tra. Bank	105	
20	Bank of Commerce.	99⅞	
20	Am. Ex Bank	106	
20	National F. I. Co.	197½	
35	St. M. F. Ins. Co.	112¾	
3	G. W. M. Ins, Co.	113	
10	American Ex. Co.	89	
25	W. F. & Co. Ex.	53	

THURSDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

There are no signs to-day of change of rates in the Money Market, nor in the freedom of supply. Deposits continue to be left with the Brokers at 3@3½ ₱ cent., and demand loans are effected at from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., according to the credit of the collateral security offered. We hear of transactions at 60 days, straight out, at 4 ₱ cent. on Government Loan, with privilege to the borrower to return the money sooner, at his option. A number of the old Banks in the Street are more than willing to lend on this security, in exchange for part of their Specie reserve, which has been averaging of late far above their present or prospective wants. The additional transfers to the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $1,807,536; making $6,412,000 since Tuesday morning. The Secretary has offered to extend the time beyond the 1st of September: but the probability is, that a couple of millions more will go into the office here in the course of a few days. The effect upon the Bank reserve, judging from the freedom with which the money is loaned upon the new Stock, is not deemed important at Bank, as, with the aid of the California arrival, and the counter payments from the Sub-Treasury, the average, next Monday, will still be above thirty millions. The next packet for Europe is the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday. The standard drawers on London ask no more than 109¾ ₱ cent. to-day, and other Bank names are offered at 109¾ ₱ cent.; the market dull. The export demand for Bullion has fallen off again. The financial accounts from London by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, look more buoyant for the English Stock and trade markets than usual, but they have little or no influence on our own Stock Exchange, owing to the reversal in the tone of dealings which has taken place within the last five or six days.

The Share dealings at the Brokers' Board were below the usual average in amount, the principal pressure to sell on contract for a further decline being shown on New-York Central and Reading. The last named was taken with some freedom by the buyers, and the closing bids were quite as firm as on Wednesday. In Central, the *Bear* account was more successful, the Stock opening at 77½ and closing 76⅞ ₱ cent. The sales of both reach about 7,000 shares. The depression continues on the Western list; Rock Island, 73¾@74; Galena, 83; Illinois Central, 74; Milwaukee, 15½; Michigan Central, 59; Southern, 21⅝, and Toledo, 33¾@34 ₱ cent. Erie was dull and neglected at 16¾@¾, and Hudson at 27½@⅝ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail receded to 82 ₱ cent. Panama showed more steadiness. The general market left off dull.

In State Stocks and Railway Bonds there is little or no disposition evinced to Bear the market, and prices are generally steady, with a fair amount of well-distributed sales. Missouri's are 85½@⅝ per cent.; Tennessee's and Virginia's, 92½; the new Minnesota 8 ₱ cents, 106 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 88½; and La Crosse Land Grants, 22½ ₱ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company are selling at 30 ₱ cent for the Convertibles of 1871, and 31 ₱ cent. for the Sinking Funds of 1875. The August coupons on both these loans command about $30 each, or 85 cents on the dollar. The buyers are Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street, and Messrs. MORSE & Co., No. 41 William-street. For the new Federal Loan, the bids at the Board are equal to 105¾, and we hear of private sales at 105¾@⅞@106 ₱ cent.

Two close calculations, by different hands, have been made for us to-day, of the average premium paid by the successful bidders for the Ten Million Loan: One results in 4.88.60 ₱ cent., and the other 4.89.15 ₱ cent. A third calculation for an afternoon paper is reported 4.88.12 ₱